Beginning Today Our Editorial Column Appears on the Last Page.

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(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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STRIKE OF 70,000 MINERS STIRRING STEEL WORKERS TO STRUGGLE

Immigration Officials Try to Bar Landing of Henri Barbusse

UMWA HEADS FAIL TO END COAL STRIKE

"If Clairton Strikes, We Will Too," Say Steel Men

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29.—One hundred thousand steel workers in western Pennsylvania and along the Ohio River may join 70,000 coal miners in the greatest strike in the American Ruhr since 1919. Disgust with NRA and the slavery steel code and a united front with striking coal diggers are the two causes that may lead to this industrial revolt.

Despite the strenuous efforts of United Mine Workers officials, the coal strike continues to spread from the Pittsburgh and Fayette County regions throughout all western Pennsylvania and into central Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Fifty thousand miners have been out for two weeks to force H. C. Frick, the U. S. Steel subsidiary, to recognize the union, and this week another 20,000 have joined them.

Steel and coal are linked in Pennsylvania through the H. C. Frick Coke Co., the largest coal company in this region outside Andy Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co. Frick is a U. S. Steel subsidiary. The miners, having closed down every pit within 50 miles, have called upon the Clairton coke workers to join them. The Clairton works, owned by U. S. Steel, is the largest coke plant in the United States, and its supply of coal comes entirely from Frick mines.

"If Clairton Strikes——"

"If Clairton strikes, we will, too," declare steel workers of Ambridge, company town owned by American Bridge Co., another U. S. Steel subsidiary.

And all up and down the Monongahela, Alleghany and Ohio Rivers, steel workers are eagerly discussing the prospects for another great steel strike like that led by William Z. Foster in 1919.

Fourteen thousand steel workers are now on strike in Weirton, W. Va., on the Ohio River. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the A. F. of L. outfit, has of course declared that the strike is "wildcat." The Amalgamated has failed to lead a single strike, true to its principles of opposing strikes and workers' militancy. The A. A. organized only the hot mill department at Weirton, taking in only a few hundred of the 9,000 workers of the National Steel Co. When the hot mill workers demanded recognition, the company refused to listen. Against the orders of Mike Tighe and other

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7,000 Die Makers Pack Meeting; to Continue Strike

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—Seven thousand of the striking tool and die makers packed Arena Gardens last night and expressed their determination to continue the strike of over 13,000 men in Flint, Detroit, and Pontiac until victory.

Delegations from Flint and Pontiac were enthusiastically received.

Leaders of the Mechanics Educational Society were forced to present concrete demands of 25 per cent increases, with $1 an hour minimum. The men originally demanded $1.50, but the leaders scaled it down.

The leaders brought in Carmody, NRA agent sent to break the strike, as a speaker, also Congressman Weldman, Democratic politician.

Smith, leader of the Flint strike, chairman of the handpicked committee is dickering with the NRA. He praised the NRA in a demagogic speech. The workers asked, "What about union recognition." Smith replied, "If the demands are won recognition is not necessary."

A militant note was struck by John Anderson, rank and file leader of the Ternstedt strikers. He urged the election of rank and file strike committees, and also the bringing out of the production workers.

Anderson got a big hand. Another rank and file leader, John Mack, of Flint, also asked for a united front with production men. He exposed the strikebreaking of the Flint A. F. of L. leaders.

The Daily Worker reporter was barred from the meeting at the orders of Griffen, strike leader. The capitalist press was admitted.

Yesterday, strikers of the Fisher Body Plant No. 23, Ternstedt and Superior Tool went over the heads of the top leaders and elected their own strike committees. The rank and file opposition is growing.

Empty Talk or Militant Action

(AN EDITORIAL)

THE United States Congress Against War, which gets down to work this morning at St. Nicholas Arena, has tremendous responsibilities. It is meeting at a moment of gigantic struggles, of strikes, and marches of miners, steel workers, auto workers.

The Roosevelt administration, "our own" government, has boldly embarked on a war program, with the N.R.A. as the chief instrument in its war preparations.

Under the N.R.A. the military and naval strength of the United States is being built up rapidly to previously unheard of proportions. The greatest naval race in world history is being waged between United States, England and Japan. The nation's basic industries are being brought as firmly under centralized control now, in preparation for a new war, as was the case under the War Industries Board in 1917-18. An intense nationalism is being aroused among the people with the hypocritical plea for support to a so-called national recovery program which in reality is bringing only lower living standards to the masses. Efforts are being made throughout the country to destroy the democratic rights of the masses, the right to organize, to strike, to picket, the right of free speech; vicious attacks are being made on militant workers and workers' organizations which today lead the fight for higher living standards and which are also in the forefront of the anti-war struggle.

* * *

AMERICAN warships are concentrated in Cuban waters; American marines are already on Cuban soil; the Roosevelt regime, unable to rely further on tools to crush the revolutionary uprising of the Cuban masses, is preparing to drown the island in blood.

Roosevelt's policies in Cuba typify the increased aggressiveness of Wall Street in the present war-mad world—policies which stimulate all the imperialist antagonisms and lead inevitably to a new world slaughter. The whole capitalist world is turning to war and fascism, to war against the working masses and the Soviet Union in its efforts to find a way out of the crisis at the workers' expense. The United States, in this situation, is in the forefront of the drive toward war.

The fight against war must in the first place be waged against Wall Street's war policies, against intervention in Cuba, against the N.R.A. as a war instrument. **The fight must begin at home.**

* * *

THIS is the real issue which the Congress must settle. Shall there be empty talk for two days against war in the abstract? Or shall there be a serious discussion of the present world situation, of the forces driving toward war and fascism, of Roosevelt's "New Deal" as a war deal, and finally the working out of a clear cut plan of struggle against war which takes as its starting point the immediate struggle against the N.R.A. and against intervention in Cuba?

The sincere opponents of war will adopt the latter course. They will not be fooled by the empty peace talk of the Roosevelt administration which serves only to conceal its feverish preparations for war. Neither will they be fooled by heated "anti-war" speeches from a Norman Thomas or other socialist or pacifist leaders who with one breath talk for peace and with the other glorify Roosevelt and the N.R.A.

* * *

THE Communist Party urges upon the Congress a real united front on the basis of a fighting program against war—a revolutionary working class program. The fight against war cannot be postponed until the war starts; it must be carried on now. It must be a program which arouses the masses, which leads them into militant class action against war, into strikes and demonstrations against every step which the Roosevelt regime attempts to take in its preparations for war. All working class organizations, all organizations of farmers, all honest anti-war elements can unite on such a program, the only program which can cope with the gigantic war preparations of the imperialists.

Serious systematic work must be undertaken in every factory, on every dock, on every ship, arousing these workers against war, exposing every detail of the war preparations to them, setting up anti-war committees, hampering and working to prevent the manufacture and shipment of war material and munitions.

* * *

THIS fight, begun now and waged relentlessly in an effort to prevent war, must be continued in the event of war with redoubled energy, always remembering that a real opponent of imperialist war has the duty in the first place of fighting against "his own" war lords, for the defeat of "his own" bourgeoisie. Any other policy leads inevitably to such shameful betrayals as those committed by the socialist leaders in the majority of the countries during the last war when they talked against war, but supported their own governments, entered into war cabinets, voted war credits, and rallied the masses for war all under the pretense of defending their own capitalist fatherland.

Such empty talk against war serves only the war mongers during the period of war preparations. It disarms the masses at the moment of the outbreak of war, and during the war.

Phrase mongering, empty peace talk—this is not the road. Mass action behind a revolutionary program is the road the congress should follow, starting now with the fight against the N.R.A. All honest elements, all persons and organizations ready to fight can unite behind such a program.

N.M.U. URGES MINERS STAY ON STRIKE

Issues Plan to Rank and File Conference in Uniontown

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—Fifty thousand miners are expected to march into Uniontown for a mass demonstration to herald the opening of the Uniontown Conference to be attended by representatives of 160 U.M.W.A. locals, open on Saturday.

The National Miners Union is directly addressing an appeal to the conference and also to the delegation.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is sending delegates. Many steel mills are pledging their support to the miners.

The Steel and Metal Workers Union is sending a committee, including Greensburg and Weirton steel strikers. Pat Cush and Joe Dallett, leaders of the union, are on the committee.

A leaflet issued to all striking miners by the National Miners Union, entitled "The Only Way to Victory!", urges the miners to propose and accept the following program on "How to Win the Strike":

1. Remain on strike until all of your demands are granted and until all the companies, including H. C. Frick, Vesta Coal and others sign agreements. No separate agreements—one agreement for all the strikers.

2. Spread the strike to West Virginia, Ohio, Central Pennsylvania, inorder to make the strike more powerful and effective.

3. Call a special convention of the U.M.W.A. in each district and elect your own officers, composed of the best rank and file members and kick out of your organization Lewis, Fagan and all other traitors appointed by Lewis.

4. Demand a conference between the officers elected by you and the representatives of the coal operators to negotiate new agreement that will give you recognition of the union, higher wages, six-hour day, better working and living conditions, etc.

5. Under all circumstances demand the right to strike at any time for the protection of your interests.

6. No back to work under no agreement without the referendum of all the miners.

This is the only possible way you can win your strike. The National Miners Union stands ready to give any support it possibly can.

F.S.U. Postpones Convention.

The National Office of the Friends of the Soviet Union announces that, due to activities in connection with the United States Congress Against War now in session, the convention of the F.S.U. has been postponed to late in December.

RUSH FUNDS.

Due to lack of space we are not publishing the appeal for the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive today.

But money is very urgent. Rush Funds!

Seven Dead at Havana Mella Rites

General Strike Ties Up City as Workers Battle Troops

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 29.—While all Havana was tied up by a general strike in honor of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban student Communist leader, seven workers were killed and scores wounded, when troops fired into the Communist demonstration for Mella at Fraternity Park.

Two little girls and a messenger boy were among the killed, when troops fired upon the funeral demonstration marching through Reina Street. The soldiers opened fire after the workers had refused to disperse, congregating in the vicinity of Communist headquarters, where Mella's ashes were deposited.

The military forces then seized the Party's headquarters, and Mella's ashes disappeared during the pitched battle between soldiers and the workers guarding the Communist center. An army plane flew low over the headquarters at 4 p.m. Cavalry rode through the streets, trampling the freightened people, and wounding many under the horses' hoofs.

A company of infantry and a troop of cavalry, sent by the Grau government to break up the demonstration in Fraternity Park, where Mella's ashes were to be buried under an imposing 12-foot obelisk, also started firing into the massed workers.

Three bodies have already arrived at Emergency Hospital while 15 wounded had been brought in for treatment.

All Havana was tied up by a six-hour general strike lasting from noon to 6 p.m., declared by the National Confederation of Labor in honor of Mella, who was shot in Mexico City by Machado's gunmen in 1929.

Only banks and railroads remained open, but the rest of the city was tied up 100 per cent. Docks, steamship offices, and stores were closed, while there was no street-car, taxi-cab or bus traffic in the streets.

The general strike at Hershey continues in the American-owned sugar center. Pickets prevent anyone from entering the company offices.

Dispatches from Camaguey say that the workers there have seized the American Sugar Refining Co.'s sugar mill at Jaronu.

Striking workers seized the Yumuri match and cigarette factory, with the intention of operating it collectively. Three Communist leaders were arrested in Colon on the trumped-up charge of trying to burn a Catholic church.

A statement issued by the Communist Party attacked the Grau government, saying it "continues to be a government of the bourgeoisie, continues arresting workers, paying American bankers and giving jobs to former Machado adherents."

TWO HUGE MASS MEETINGS IN NEW YORK OPEN UNITED FRONT ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

Speakers Urge Unity in Fight on Imperialist War Plans

NEW YORK. — Overflow crowds milled around outside the entrances to Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena hours before the opening time, seeking admission to the two halls where the opening public sessions of the American Congress Against War were held last night.

All seats in Mecca Temple were sold out days before and still the subways and elevated poured out throngs of workers who were coming to hear Henri Barbusse, noted French author and anti-war advocate, and other notable speakers address the opening session in both halls.

The Congress, fruit of months of preparation, saw 2,500 delegates from all over the country.

Earl Browder, speaking on behalf of the Communist Party, U. S. A., pointed out the need for distinguishing between those who oppose war only in words and the really steadfast anti-war fighters who are prepared to combat all preparations for war in any form. He said, "The Communist Party calls for the broadest possible united front of struggle against imperialist war. It holds out the hand of fellowship to every real fighter against war, to everyone ready to fight the war-makers and their agents, from the White House down to the smallest trade union bureaucrat."

A. J. Muste, of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, attacked the indifference of the great mass of American workers to the peril of war, with Cuba threatened by American warships and the failure of the London Economic Conference showing the imminent threat of imperialist war for more trade profits.

Other speakers were still to be heard when the Daily Worker went to press, including Devere Allen, editor of the "World Tomorrow," and Henri Barbusse, representative of the Amsterdam world movement against imperialist war, who arrived in the United States yesterday to attend the Congress.

"Yes, I'm a Communist and Proud of It," Barbusse Says

By MALCOLM COWLEY.

They had to let him land.

They wanted to keep Henri Barbusse on shipboard in spite of the crowds that were waiting to greet him at the pier. They wanted to take him down to Ellis Island on an Immigration Service cutter, and put him through a secret examination there, and then maybe let him go after it was too late for him to address the great mass meeting held last night at Mecca Temple and the St. Nicholas Arena—or maybe they planned to ship him back to Europe on the same boat.

But they had to let him land. The officials yielded to a wave of mass indignation such as they had never heard before.

Barbusse arrived yesterday afternoon on the "Berengaria" to address the American Congress Against War which opened last night. His passport was in perfect order and yet from the time the immigration inspectors boarded the ship at Quarantine, he was submitted to an exhausting cross-examination.

Why were they afraid of this tall frail man of sixty? It was because he gave them a straight answer to their questions.

"Are you a Communist?" the immigration inspectors asked him. "Are you a member of the Communist Party?" the reporters asked him.

Barbusse didn't quibble or try to get out of it. He said, "I am a member of the Communist Party and I am proud of it."

The immigration inspector looked worried. He wasn't used to that kind of answer. Barbusse faced him across the table, quiet and courteous and very tired. I could see the two of them through the door of the lounge where the examination was being held. Barbusse was obviously a sick man, worn out, with years of fighting in the cause of the workers. Yet every little sub-official in every port was privileged to badger him with questions.

Was he coming here to overthrow the American government? Was he speaking tonight? Had he written his speech and could the inspector please censor it? I knew pretty well what the inspector was saying, and I knew the answers he was getting, since Barbusse later repeated the substance of his remarks for the benefit of the ship news reporters.

Barbusse was a Communist and he was proud of it, but he was not making his first visit to America in order to represent any political party whatever. He came to help the struggle against war, a movement which should be independent of all political parties. He came as a delegate from the people of his own nation to the American Congress Against War. He came to urge that congress to adhere to the program adopted at the Amsterdam Congress of 1932, where all political factions were represented. The only doctrine he came to advance was the doctrine of peace.

But the inspectors didn't want to let a Communist spread the doctrine of peace. They kept him in the lounge while the Berengaria steamed up the bay. The reporters didn't get a chance to ask him how he liked our famous sky-line because he didn't see it. He didn't even catch a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty.

As soon as the ship docked, an inspector rushed off to telephone Ellis Island for instructions from the immigration authorities. By this time a great crowd was waiting to meet Barbusse. On board ship was a delegation from the American

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Henri Barbusse Greets U. S. Workers Through Daily Worker

By Henri Barbusse.

To all American workers of hand and brain I carry the fraternal greetings of their European comrades.

I urge them to join as one man in a movement to which the revolutionaries of all European countries have already pledged their adherence—the struggle to the death against Fascism and imperialist war.

McKee Announces Candidacy; Deal Hints at Sales Tax

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The two major developments in the city's situation yesterday were the announcement that McKee, protege of the Bronx Tammany boss, Flynn, would run for Mayor in the coming elections.

The second development was the announcement of the plan adopted by the bankers in their deal with the City government.

The deal between the bankers and Untermyer revolves around the city's promise to introduce at once drastic wage slashes and new taxes. Increased subway fare is also a near possibility.

Nazi Tool Says He Set Reichstag on Fire Himself

Judge Tries to 'Prove' Van der Lubbe Link to Communist Party

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER (Via Zurich, Switzerland), Sept. 29.—Marinus Van der Lubbe, the Nazi tool, confessed on the stand at the Reichstag fire trial in Leipzig that he had set fire to the German Reichstag.

Van der Lubbe's demeanor in court was in startling contrast to his muddled and hesitant answers up to now. As Judge Buenger read his alleged confession to the police after the fire, Lubbe clearly answered "Yes" or "No."

It is obvious that something very striking and potent must have been said or done to the young Dutch agent by the Nazi prosecution to elicit such clear and unmistakable answers.

Van der Lubbe's confession contrasts decidedly with the official Nazi statements issued after the fire that hundreds of pounds of inflammable materials had been found in the Reichstag. Today he said that he had casually walked about the building setting fire to a wooden table, a tablecloth a door curtain and the like, using ordinary matches and tinder. It would have been obviously impossible to have set the huge pile on fire in the manner described by van der Lubbe today.

In the court session yesterday Judge Buenger announced that the trial would be adjourned Friday for several days "to allow for the German judicial Congress."

Thirteen witnesses were heard yesterday describing the first three fires van der Lubbe is alleged to have set in Berlin.

The presiding Judge permitted detailed descriptions of irrevelant matter, although he had previously stopped Dimitroff from speaking without direct reference to the crime under trial.

The attack naturally was prepared by the Neukoelln Communist Committee. The Communist Party Central Committee furnished six men with weapons for the attack." No proof was offered for this assertion, of course.

Arrest Workers for 'Inciting Communism' at Westinghouse Co.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29.—Police, here, arrested three women and two men for an "alleged attempt to incite Communism" among the workers of the Westinghouse plant, now on strike.

The two men, seized for selling the Daily Worker, were later released but the women were booked on the charge of "passing out handbills on a public street." The leaflets, issued by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, called upon the workers "Continue to strike until your demands are won"; and exposed the efforts of the A. F. of L. union to smash the picket line.

Public Hearing.

NEW YORK.—A public hearing on the relief situation is called for Monday, October 2, 8 p.m., at 421 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. It will be held under the auspices of the Unemployed Council and the United Council of Working class Women.

Local candidates of all parties have been invited to state their views on this vital question.

3,000 Mine Strikers Picket Steel Mills; Urge Men to Strike

Huge Array of Armed Forces Fail to Terrorize Men

CLAIRTON, Pa., Sept. 29.—Over three thousand striking soft coal miners swarmed into Clairton today, surrounded the Carnegie Steel Company's plant, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and urged the 6,000 steel workers to join the strike.

The coal pickets marched from Fayette County coal fields, coming from the H. C. Frick Co. mines, another U. S. Steel subsidiary.

The miners mingled with the steel workers, calling on them to join in a common strike against the Morgan-controlled steel and coal companies.

A virtual army of city, state, county and company thugs were mobilized to terrorize the men. Armed with machine guns, rifles, revolvers, tear gas bombs, the steel trust's army are stationed at various vantage points. Sand bags were thrown up in front of the mill, behind which machine guns were hidden, ready to mow down the coal miners and steel workers.

This is the third march the miners have made to Clairton in an effort to get the steel workers to join in a common struggle against the Morgan-controlled steel and coal trust.

Auto Strikers Plan Caravan Marches on Ford Plants

"We Don't Need Anyone to Come 110 Miles to Tell Us What To Do," Is AFL Organizer's Greeting to Chester Contingent of 1,200

By SENDER GARLIN

EDGEWATER, N. J., Sept. 29.—Ignoring the attempts of organizers of the American Federation of Labor to "throw cold water" on their strike against Henry Ford, nearly 1,500 workers of the auto magnate's Edgewater assembly plant are out and engaging in aggressive picketing.

The strikers are demanding a five-day week, a seven-hour day and $5 a day minimum pay.

Plan Strike Caravans.

With the Chester plant completely shut down and the Edgewater plant badly crippled, the next moves of the strikers called for motor journeys through New York State and Massachusetts for mass picketing of other Ford plants.

At a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in Recreation Center, Cliffside Park, Hugh V. Reilley, former secretary of the Jersey State Federation of Labor, all but denounced the mass delegation of 1,200 strikers from a similar Ford plant in Chester, Pa., who had journeyed here in a solidarity move to tie up the local plant.

Having accomplished their purpose by their visit to Edgewater, most of the Chester workers who spent the entire night lying in cramped positions in their flivvers along the River Road, returned to Chester. They will not remain there long, however, they announce, for they are making plans at once to move on Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., and Buffalo, Somerville and Cambridge, Mass., in an effort to tie up every one of Ford's assembly plants in the East.

Organizer Insults Chester Strikers

O'Reilley, of the A. F. of L., got an extremely frigid reception when he came to the strikers' hall yesterday to tell them what he thought of their action in walking out.

"This is no time for snap judgment, no time to let your impulses control you," the organizer began, as the faces of the men became tense.

Sensing the impatience of the strikers, O'Reilly continued in a more conciliatory tone:

"I don't know what your decision will be," he continued, "but I have my opinion as to what you should do, but I will not express it now. No strike was ever won by beating up any man who may have taken your place or by the destruction of property."

"It's Too Bad"

After telling the strikers that it was "too bad" that they didn't wait until they had built up the organization which he had been working on for the past 10 weeks, O'Reilley concluded by saying that "my main purpose in calling this meeting was to separate you from the influences which brought you into the streets this morning. Frankly, I did not like to hear about it."

Virtually scolding the Chester strikers who had come here to help tie up all of Ford's assembly plants on the Atlantic seaboard, the A. F. of L. organizer said:

"Is it necessary for you to have men come 110 miles to tell you what to do? If so, why didn't these fellows go to Detroit?"

Such a storm of anger burst from the strikers following O'Reilley's speech, however, that he quickly made a round-about-face and gave his "sanction" to the strike.

Ford Threatens Shut Down

This afternoon as O'Reilley and other A. F. of L. officials were conferring with N.R.A. chiefs in Newark, Henry Ford announced from his main office in Detroit that he would refuse to deal with the strikers, preferring "a complete shutdown" to negotiations. At the same time the superintendent of the Edgewater plant made a gesture intended to frighten the strikers by mailing pay checks to 511 workers who walked out yesterday.

Meanwhile, strikers charged that the local relief office was being used to mobilize strikebreakers and that Public Service busses were transporting them to the Ford plant here.

Auto Union Calls Meeting

While the police have been careful not to show the mailed fist as yet, the entire force is nevertheless mobilized outside the plant prepared for "all emergencies."

A meeting is being called for two o'clock this afternoon, at which some proposals of the Auto Workers Union will be taken upon the floor. The union, through groups organized within the Edgewater plant, is calling for the organization of a regular strike committee to lead the strike and elect representatives of every department and at the same time exposing the maneuvers of the A. F. of L. and the City Police Department, as well as the N.R.A. committee. The Auto Workers Union is urging the workers to participate in the militant mass picketing and is organizing them to do this.

PICKETS FORCE MAYOR TO ORDER ALL ALLENTOWN SILK MILLS KEPT CLOSED

Marching Strikers Then Drag U.T.W. Heads to Strike Meeting; Committee Unites All Unions in Easton Area

By CARL REEVE

EASTON, Pa.—The picket line of the Allentown Silk Workers Union entered the Adelaide mill, when that mill attempted to open this week, locked the police and guards in the cellar, emptied out the scabs and then marched in a picket line to City Hall, where they sent in a committee to see the Mayor. The Mayor was forced to order all mills closed down until a settlement is reached.

This was reported at a meeting of the United National Strike Committee in Easton last night.

The workers reported that they marched to the U.T.W. hall and compelled the officials to go along with them to a strike meeting.

Here in a meeting of several thousand workers, the U.T.W. members, in the face of the opposition of the U.T.W. leaders, united the strike committees of both unions into one united front strike committee. The mill owners wired to Washington that the mayor had given in to the "reds," and protested against the beating up of the superintendent of the Adelaide mill.

All United in Easton Area

The Easton District Strike Committee has united all unions in the section, closed down three more mills and pulled the Easton Dye workers, 60 miles away, out on strike.

A United Piece Dye Co. truck from Paterson was held up by the Easton strikers. The driver was finally sent home on the train and the truck detained.

The National United Strike Committee delegation made a big impression on the workers of Rhode Island, according to reports at the strike committee meeting. The delegation, which included Anna Burlak of the N.T.W.U., interviewed Francis Gorman in Pawtucket, vice-president of the U.T.W., who refused to aid in the spreading of the silk strike in New England. Gorman said that the U.T.W. has not called any silk strikes. Only the Associated Silk (a subsidiary of the U. T. W. mills are on strike.)

The United National Strike Committee issued a leaflet calling on all Rhode Island silk workers to strike, in spite of the U.T.W. leaders' attempt not to spread the silk strike in New England.

McMahon Keeps Fighting Strike

In Stroudsburg, Pa., it was reported that McMahon, president of the U.T.W., continued his strike-breaking efforts by ordering the strikers of three large silk mills back to work there and calling their strike an outlaw strike, not authorized by the U.T.W.

The U.T.W. also sent workers in three ribbon mills in Paterson back to work. Schweitzer and Eli Keller, the leading organizers of the U.T.W. of Paterson, called the strike of these ribbon workers a "mistake." U.T.W. leaders in Paterson are also engaged in secret negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Attacks Jacquard Strike

The mayor of Paterson today tried to end the jacquard silk workers' strike, thus weakening the general strike of the silk workers and dyers. In Paterson, also, the police guarded the company union of the Textile Piece Dye Co., while U.T.W. leaders at the heavily guarded Fairlawn Inn, signed up the company union members into the U.T.W. No dye or silk shops were able to work. The mass picket lines of the N. T. W. U., which controlled the Paterson dye strike and of the A. F. of L. rank and file, kept all mills closed.

The United National Strike Committee elected a committee to go to Washington to see N.R.A. officials and President Roosevelt. All demands must first be submitted for approval to the United National Strike Committee and voted on by the workers before any settlement and before any section returns to work.

UMWA Heads Fail to End Coal Strike

(Continued from Page 1.)

A. A. officials, the hot mill men decided to strike. The rest of the big Weirton works and other National Steel plants along the Ohio River struck to a man.

Seething With Revolt

Every big steel town in the Pittsburgh region is seething with revolt. At the giant Aliquippa works of Jones & Laughlin, the biggest so-called "independent" company in the country, workers are fed up with the company union tactics, and organizing in the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. The union is making headway in the big Carnegie steel plants.

In the third week of their strike for union recognition and wage increases of 20 per cent, the 1,100 Walworth Co. workers at Greensburg are holding their ranks firm with morale high. The Walworth outfit, one of the biggest hardware pipe foundries in the United States, in the second week of the strike took a "vote" to try to break the strikers' morale. On the first day of the vote, only a handful of Walworth strikers went to the company cafeteria to vote. Walworth thereupon extended the "vote" for three days and offered the strikers mail ballots. The union boycotted the fake vote. Desperately trying to make a showing, the company dragged in boys from the town who had never done a day's work anywhere, to vote against the strike. Reports made to the S.M.W.I.U. headquarters showed that many of these boys were paid from 25 cents to $2 to vote.

A Greensburg politician and the publisher of the Greensburg daily dope sheet were the "impartial judges" of this farce, and they solemnly announced that a majority of the strikers had "voted" to go back to work. The announcement was jeered by the strikers themselves in a big mass meeting, and not a man or woman went back to work.

The company is desperately anxious to open its Greensburg plant. The entire city is back of the strikers. The Strikers are getting relief and are determined to hold out for their demands for the seven-hour day, wage increases and recognition of the S.M.W.I.U.

Ambridge, on the Ohio river about 18 miles below Pittsburgh, is one of the strongholds of the U. S. Steel Corp. American Bridge is the principal company, but Spang Chalfant, H. H. Robertson, National Electric and several smaller outfits also have plants there. The S.M.W.I.U. has organized locals in every mill in Ambridge, and now has nearly 3,000 members.

American Bridge tools organized "Ambridge Local No. 1," a company union in disguise, and went to Harrisburg, the state captal, to incorporate it like any private business racket. They got about 600 bridge workers fooled into joining this company union about a month ago. Now the fake union is melting away, as workers see who's behind it. When the business men and the steel companies organized an NRA parade in Ambridge, this fake union was the only one in line, and only a minority of its members would parade, although the steel companies declared a part holiday for the occasion.

When the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union held their parade, more than 4,000 steel workers of Ambridge were in line.

The H. H. Robertson Company, a metal firm, is trying to organize a company union to head off the S.M.W.I.U. But that fell through almost before it got started, for the workers the company selected to organize the company union went to the S.M.W.I.U. The S.M.W.I.U. immediately organized a real union.

Central Tube, another Ambridge outfit, shut down recently for lack of orders, despite the new deal ballyhoo. When the vice-president of the S.M.W.I.U. local at Central Tube went to the relief board, they told him "nothing doing." Other active unionists were told the same thing. This information was sent Miss Perkins at the U. S. Department of Labor, to Gov. Pinchot, and copies sent to the relief board. Soon after the relief board notified the unionists they could get relief.

At National Electric, girls who work on the cloth covering for electric wiring are getting 29 to 32 cents an hour under NRA. They are working only three days a week. This is the so-called American standard of living for Ambridge. The girls are joining the S.M.W.I.U. local at National Electric and setting up their demands for a living wage.

Nearly 300 workers attended the last International Labor Defense meeting in Ambridge, to protest against the deportation terror. The I.L.D. local was formed recently but already it is growing strong.

Throughout the steel regions of Western Pennsylvania and along the Ohio in West Virginia the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union is busy organizing locals to fight the slavery steel code. Everywhere the workers are eager to form a strong, militant union. The only handicap now is the lack of enough organizers to respond to appeals from workers. The steel workers are on the march!

Gutters of New York

By del



"Beauty Parlors for Men will shortly make their appearance."—News Item.

Workers' Protest Stops Attempt to Bar Barbusse

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress Against War—Professor Harry W. L. Dana, Mother Bloor, A. A. Heller and a dozen others. In the waiting room of the pier was a reception committee of 20 writers waiting to greet a fellow writer and a leader in the struggle for peace. Circulating up and down the pier and waiting impatiently in the street were a thousand members of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, who had come to do honor to the international president of their organization. What would Ellis Island say to this?

Ellis Island said, "Don't let him land." When the inspector came back with this news you could see that he was nervous. He didn't like to think about the crowd.

Barbusee, so we heard, was to be whisked off to Ellis Island by boat and tried before a special Star Chamber court for the crime of trying to prevent another war. Maybe he would be released and maybe not. We laid plans for doing what we could—getting a bondsman, getting a lawyer, getting protests through to Washington. Barbusse, in his short interview, had won the loyalty of the ship news reporters—he has the gift of winning people—and they crowded round to offer their advice.

While we were conferring, there was a comedy ashore. The vessel bearing the great French enemy of war was also bearing a big brass hat of the French army, General de Chambrun. There was a band to meet him, and the band played battle songs—"Over There" and "Madelon" and "The Regiment of Sambre and Meuse." The big brass hat went ashore and passed a delegation of French workers which he thought had come to meet him. He saluted, and so did they—they gave him a birdie. The brass hat marched outside and passed the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and with one voice a thousand of them shouted:

"Down with imperialist war!"

Our conference broke up and I hurried ashore to see what I could do. On the pier I brushed past dozens of Ex-Servicemen, all of them asking the same questions: "When will he land?"—and then, when they heard that he was being sent to Ellis Island, "What can we do?"

They were determined to help their comrade and international leader, and they were determined to do nothing that could harm him. A demonstration on the pier might prejudice his case? All right, buddy, they said—we'll hold our demonstration somewhere else.

I tell you a steamship pier is an inhuman place. People are dwarfed there by steel and concrete. Humanity is over-awed by officialdom. People talk in mechanical voices—but on the pier where the Berengaria docked a human voice was raised, a great shout:

"Workers, on to Union Sq."

The good sound of it was ringing in my ears as I hurried on to the waiting room to consult with the delegation of writers.

What could we do? The first thing was to wire a protest to the Labor Department in Washington. We started to compose it—"The undersigned writers, members of a committee to greet Henri Barbusse, vigorously protest against his detention by the immigration authorities——" Was that enough? Yes, get signatures, Robert Morss Lovett, Edward Dahlberg, Granville Hicks, Henry Hazlitt—hurry, hurry—Mike Gold, John Chamberlain, Quincy Howe, Grace Lumpkin, all protesting against the stupidity and blindness of the authorities.

Suddenly we heard a great shout from the pier: "He's landed!"

Down the pier, escorted by ex-servicemen, came Barbusse. The authorities had yielded to the masses who demanded their leader in the struggle against war. He came, first walking, then, as the crowd cheered, hoisted on to the shoulders of the ex-servicemen, while hundreds gave the Red Front salute. A guard of honor spontaneously formed itself to keep him from being crushed by his own admirers. Somebody struck up the International and it boomed forth from a thousand throats above the din of trucks and taxi cabs.

"Arise, ye children of starvation." And they arose, and more clearly than ever before I felt the strength of the masses united in a common purpose.

Barbusse would have liked to march into Union Sq. with his comrades, but he was too tired, too weak, too exhausted with the grilling he received. He was hurried off in a taxi. But later he told a committee of the ex-servicemen that of all the greetings he ever received this one from the workers, his comrades, was the one that touched him most deeply. "I could ask," he said, "for nothing more."

Two Bosses' Ass'n Ask for Settlement of Painters' Strike

NEW YORK.—The militant strike of the Alteration Painters Union which has paralyzed the trade, has compelled the Associated Painters and Decorators' Association, known as the Brooklyn Bosses' Association to call for a settlement. Negotiations are now under way between the association and the union settlement committee.

A settlement is expected soon as two important directors of the Association have agreed to sign up with the union.

The union's demands conform to the scale recently established by the A. F. of L. of $9 per day, a 7-hour day and a 5-day week, recognition of shop committee and no firing without the consent of the shop committtee and the Union.

Negotiations are also under way with the United Painters and General Contractors Association. In addition settlements are being made with the independent bosses also. Nearly 500 workers have returned to work at the union scale involving increases of from $3 to $5 a day.

The work of winning more shops on strike continues. Hundreds of buildings are being picketed and the union is determined to fight until all open shops are brought into the union.

Boss Displays Eagle Refuses NRA Call to Meet the Metal Union

NEW YORK. — Jacob Schoenfeld, owner of the Artistic Wire Forming Co., 34 Hubert St., has again ignored the N.R.A. by not appearing at a prearranged conference between the representatives of the workers and himself on Monday. This is an open violation of the N.R.A. agreement signed by Schoenfeld when he displayed the Blue Eagle.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union insists on the right of the workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and demands that the N.R.A. take immediate action against Schoenfeld.

James Matles, secretary of the union, protested to Mr. C. H. Vanderslice, head of the Bureau of Complaints, against the false statements made in the press. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union declares that it is not a Communist union but is a union of workers of all political opinions, who are organized on the basis of one industry. The union proved this by showing that the president of the Wire Goods Section of the union is a Democrat, the president of the Silver and Holloware Section is a Republican and the majority of the members of the Executive Board are Republicans and Democrats.

City Events

Studio Party.

The Steel Union Aid Committee will hold its first lecture, entertainment and dance tonight at 126 E. 27th St., city.

Moonlight Outing.

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will leave for Camp Unity at 2:30 Sunday morning from its headquarters, 1533 Madison Ave. The club room will be open all night. Register in advance. Round trip $1.

Minor to Speak.

Robert Minor will speak on the "Communist Party and the Election Campaign" tomorrow night at the Workers School Forum, 50 E. 13th St.

Van Veen to Speak.

Sadie Van Veen will speak on the "Communist Party in the Election Campaign" at Mt. Neboh Temple vestry rooms, 130 W. 79th St., tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Open Queens C. P. Headquarters.

The Communist Party election headquarters for Queens will be opened today at 100-02 Northern Blvd., Corona. Speakers will be Irving Schwab, Communist candidate for city judge, and Brooker T. Morgan.

Open Air Meeting and Dance.

The Anti-Imperialist League will hold an open air meeting at Union Sq. tonight, at 7:30 o'clock, to discuss the situation in Cuba. After the meeting there will be a dance at the Anti-Imperialist League headquarters, 90 E. 10th St., at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

N.S.L. Dance.

The College News, National Student League weekly newspaper, is running a dance and entertainment tonight at the N.S.L. headquarters, 583 Sixth Ave. Admission is 20 cents.

To Hold Election Rally

NEW YORK.—A monster Election Rally, Concert and Dance will be held at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, Saturday evening, September 30.

Among the speakers will be Robert Minor, James W. Ford, William L. Patterson, and Williana Burroughs.

To All Workers and Workingclass Organizations:

During the period of the Daily Worker Drive the City Office of the Daily Worker will be open every Sunday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. so that those workers who cannot bring in their contributions during the week will be able to bring them in on this day.

Comradely,
City Office, Daily Worker
35 E. 12th St. (store)

Harlem Election Rally.

Robert Minor, James W. Ford, William Patterson and Williana Burroughs will speak at an Election rally, concert and dance arranged by the Harlem section of the Communist Party for tonight at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.

Ben Gold in Brooklyn.

Ben Gold, Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen will make his first campaign speech tonight at Premier Palace, Sutter Avenue near Hinsdale Street.

In the afternoon an election campaign banquet has been arranged at the Workers' Center, 1813 Pitkin Avenue, 2 p. m. Local candidates will supeak.

Minor at Anti-Religious Meet.

Robert Minor, Communist mayoralty candidate will speak before an Anti-Religous meeting arranged by the Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party at New Star Casino, 115 West 107th Street, this afternoon at 2 p. m.

Burroughs Speaks to Vets.

Veterans will hear Williana Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller, tomorrow Sunday, 2.30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, 1423 Second Avenue.

Notice.

Out of town delegates to the Anti-War Congress who are interested in theater work, are asked to come to the office of the L.O.W.T., 42 E. 12th St., between 1 and 2 p.m., today and tomorrow.

WORKERS SCHOOL NOTES

Today at 3 p.m. the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., will start a series of lectures by Moissay J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit on "What Is Happenning in Russia?" These lectures do not require registration and may be taken by single admissions of 20 cents to each lecture.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor will lecture at the Workers School Forum, 35 E. 12th St., Sunday evening, Oct. 1st, at 8 o'clock, on "The Election Campaign and the Communist Party."

SPORTS

by Edward Newhouse

Sharkey, the Relic

TOMMY LOUGHRAN and Jack Sharkey are relics of the Golden Age of Boxing, so termed not because fighters were any more skillful than the present crop, nor because more young men were given the opportunity to divert themselves through the medium, but exclusively on the basis of merry and lucrative revolutions performed by docile turnstiles.

The Wills bout catapulted Sharkey into prominence. I was a kid then and rooted hard for the underdog gob whom nobody conceded a chance. My joy was tainted by the loss of a handball glove I'd bet on Wills, whom the papers unanimously condemned for hitting while holding. I did not know that the tactic was one of the chief assets of my idol, Greb.

What I more recently learned from the columns of the New York Evening Post is that "If Wills had been permitted the same freedom of action that Stribling and others of more pallid complexion and less troublesome political affiliations were allowed he would have beaten Sharkey easily. However, Wills had been syndicated by a group of local politicians who wished to promote him into a match for the heavyweight championship, and the opposing politicians, who viewed such a possibility with great alarm, were much relieved when he was heaved out of the ring."

THE many fiascoes in which Sharkey subsequently participated seemed magically never to affect his first-string standing. His feverish inanities in the Delaney and Scott fights made fine copy. His gruff way of handling newspapermen brought him piles of unfavorable comment which have a way of registering positively at the box office.

The lean years have been easy on the Boston Squire. True, he was beaten in his last three starts, but look at what he got. At last he's in line for some mellow reminiscing on the part of the type-writer vassals whose Golden Age ("Just a bit of memento"—Tex Rickard) coincided with his.

"We have seen Jack when he could box and when he could fight," they wail, "but now he can do neither. His timing is gone, the snap is out of his jab and the zing out of his hook. He flounders. He throws his right like an amateur. He is slow on his feet, misses openings, doesn't fight a lick in the clinches, stops dead when hit in the stomach, paws, reaches and cannot sustain an attack.

"The Sharkey of two years ago was a great athlete, with a trim body, lean face, thin, grim mouth, possessed of speed, strength and perfect timing. The Sharkey of Philadelphia is bulky, heavy, round faced and jowled. His eyes still retain their glitter, but not their cunning. The hard line of his mouth has vanished in folds of flesh and now droops petulantly. The fat his waistline is gaining . . ."

The heart-rending pity of it.

I CAN'T work up any sympathy, for Sharkey. One is grateful even for that small measure of fortrightness he exercised in his dealings with outsiders because one is fed up with the Dempsey kind of hokum. But a number of things he represents becloud, possibly clarify the issue.

Jack Sharkey pulled down a guarantee of $25,000 in Wednesday's Loughran fight. I don't know what that means to you. To me it means the life of 1500 miners' families for a year, the life of 2500 mine union organizers for a year, the life of the Daily Worker for a year.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for 15 rounds of shuffling around. Horny-handed Saint Joseph.

The life of the Daily Worker may be the first thing to occur to some of us but you don't have to go outside the sport to find people or causes desperately in need of that money. Not until fighters like Paolo Villa have to come into newspaper offices to confess they are taking dives in the Coney Island Stadium for $75 to build up Ruby Goldstein into Garden attractions.

"I am ready to talk turkey to anyone who can offer me any sort of an honest living," Paolo Villa said.

LABOR SPORTS NEWS

New York's favorite labor soccer teams are swinging into action again. Sixteen teams of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League clash in a series of pre-season exhibition games at Jefferson and Crotona Parks. Over 30 teams are already signed up for the coming season of the League, which starts its regular schedule October 15.

Schedule of exhibition games Sunday:

"A" Division

Roma vs. Spartacus, Crotona Park, 2 p.m.
Prospect vs. Pichte, Crotona Park, 4 p.m.
Red Sparks vs. Ital.-Amer., Jefferson Park, 1 p.m.
Olympic vs. Greek Hermes, Jefferson Park, 3 p.m.

"B" Division

Roma vs. Bronx Hungarian, Crotona Park, 10 a.m.
Spartacus vs. Independent, Crotona, 12 noon.

"C" Division

Red Sparks vs. Spartacus, Jefferson Park, 11 a.m.
Herzl vs. Brownsville, Gravesend Park, 1 p.m.

Demand Herndon Get New Trial

ATLANTA, Ga.—Motion for a new trial in the case of Angelo Herndon, Negro youth sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang, will be argued before the state supreme court here Oct. 5, by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, Negro attorneys retained by the International Labor Defense.

Herndon was charged with "inciting to insurrection" because he organized white and Negro workers together in a successful demonstration demanding increased unemployment relief. The sentence is equivalent to a death-sentence.

The I. L. D. here has organized a broad defense committee to fight for Herndon's freedom, and has called on workers and sympathizers all over the country to support the campaign by sending protests demanding his release to the State Supreme Court, Atlanta,

Win Strike at the Brooklyn Table Co.

NEW YORK.—A strike at the Brooklyn Table Co. led by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union was settled yesterday with an increase in wages for the workers, recognition of the shop committee and shop chairman, no hiring or firing and the right of the union organizer to enter the shop.

(Brooklyn)

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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spohr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

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CITY CHILDREN GET LESS MILK BECAUSE OF HIGH PRICES, REPORT SHOWS

Over 143,000 Less Quarts of Milk Consumed in New York as Wall St. Monopolies Reap Huge Profits

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Grim evidence of what rising milk prices and declining purchasing power mean to the children of the working class in the amount of milk consumed, was revealed yesterday in the report of the New York State Milk Control Board, which showed that during the month of August, the hottest month in the city, 143,000 less quarts of milk were consumed in the city than the same month last year.

Roosevelt Official Raises Prices

At the same time, the Federal Milk Code proposed by Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, raised the retail price of milk to at least ten cents a quart.

The city is served by two of the largest milk monopolies in the country, Borden and the Sheffield Company, subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation. Both are controlled by the Wall Street House of J. P. Morgan. Both companies have paid hundreds of millions in dividends to their stockholders.

Bread prices have also risen during this period. As a result of these rising prices, the largest grocery chain in the country, the A & P chain, reports that they sold 6 per cent less food this year than last, indicating that the standard of living of the consuming masses is now lower than last year, as a result of the Roosevelt price-raising program.

Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture is now working on a plan to restrict milk production still further in order to raise milk prices.

As a result of these rising prices, increasing resistance is being offered to signing the NRA consumer pledges, a survey revealed. In addition, bread strikes against rising prices have taken place in several cities.

Celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Communist Party
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
66 East 4th Street
CONCERT DANCING
SPEAKERS, REFRESHMENTS.
AUSPICES: SECTION 1, C. P.
ADMISSION 25c.

Seamen Elect Rank and File Delegates to Code Hearings

Repudiate Action of A. F. L. Dockers' Union

NORFOLK, Va. (By Mail).—The coal trimmers of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 1221 here, repudiated the steps taken by their leadership and elected two rank and file delegates to the marine code hearings in Washington. The members bombarded the official who attended the so-called wage conference in New York with questions.

Local 968 followed the same course and elected one delegate. Other Tidewater locals are preparing the same action and a meeting of all delegates is planned to draft a common code to present at the hearing.

Representatives of the Rank and File Action Committees are following a line of action proposed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and are leading the revolt in the locals. Local 968 gave the floor to a M.W.I.U. representative at a regular meeting.

A delegate is being sent from the men laid off at Lambets Point by the bosses and I.L.A. officials recently. The men are calling on the seamen to act with them and refuse to trim coal or do any shore work.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A Rank and File Action Committee of International Longshoremen's Association members was launched here to unite organized and unorganized longshoremen in a fight against the proposed code and sell-out of the I.L.A. officials. The committee calls for forming of dock groups of 10-15 members to conduct the struggle. Information can be obtained at Room 238, 799 Broadway, or upstairs at 196 State Street, Brooklyn.

* * *

NEW YORK.—With the formal hearings for the marine code only a few days off, the Marine Workers Industrial Union calls upon longshoremen in all ports to elect rank and file delegates to the hearings, to support its code for the industry and to defeat the sell-out plans of the union officials.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Pittsburgh
SEPT. 30:
Dance and Entertainment given by the North Side Section Communist Party at 908 Jones St. N.S. (top floor).

Denver
OCT. 2nd:
Film Showing of "1905," at Eagles' Hall, 1630 15th St., at 8 P. M. Admission 15c.

Salt Lake City
OCT. 4th:
Film showing of "1905". Inquire at 217 Neas Bldg. for place of showing.

ILD Leads Defense of 27 Utah Miners

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 29.—Irving Goodman, I.L.D. attorney from Portland, arrived here Thursday to help direct the defense of the 27 strikers charged with rioting, and of four others charged with Criminal Syndicalism. He will be assisted by three local lawyers obtained by the I.L.D. from Salt Lake City.

Protest meetings against the arrest of the mine strikers now on trial have been arranged by the I.L.D. in five cities in Utah.

Communist Party of Washington, D. C.
14th Anniversary
CELEBRATION
Enjoy the Week-End of September 30 and October 1
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CAMP NITGEDAIGET, DRURY, MD.
$2.50 for the Week-End. Free Parking. Free Transportation
Gala Day Sunday. Comrade Mills, Main Speaker

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF
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The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

We are short on time and space, but bear with us. We promise something startling for next week.

As we go to press the Anti-War Congress will be in full swing. Delegates of all sizes, shapes, shades and convictions will be planning a United Front fight against Imperialist War. To each and every delegate we pledge our wholehearted support. We particularly extend a hearty welcome to Henri Barbusse, president of the I. A. C. with which the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League is affiliated.

On this historic occasion and turning point many a delegate will carry home new strength and courage. This congress is of special importance to American veterans; for this Congress links their struggle for their national demands of economic security to the international demand to fight against imperialist war. For by abolishing war we abolish one of the main causes of economic insecurity. American Legion, VFW and DAV delegates must bring home the program to their respective rank and file groups, explain it and organize in order to broaden the fight.

For the workers this congress marks another milestone along the road to their complete emancipation from the chains of capitalism—unemployment, hunger, fascism and war.

Coming Events

Next week we intend to print the record of a fight for veteran's relief that promises to equal the scandal of the Matthew's Murder, Commissioner Taylor is involved.

* * *

A full and detailed analysis of the Veterans of Foreign Wars program and bid for "Unity" will be a feature of this column in the near future. Our old friend Patman, doublecrosser par excellence will also be brought up on the carpet in due time.

The next on the list for dissection will be the leadership and non-program of the Disabled American Veterans.

Don't Leave Before Saying Hello

All veteran delegates to the Anti-War Congress are cordially invited to drop into the National Office of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; Comrade Hickerson, notional secretary, will personally present each and every vet with the keys to the treasury and the hospitality of the organization. And paste this in your hat, don't forget the 3-point program.

If you have any little news, sidelights or reports on your trip and the doings of your posts, please leave them at the National Office for the Fighting Vet. We repent again, this is your column, and we are your mouthpiece. So let's have that News, comrades, News.

* * *

Welcome Jim Gralton

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League extends through this column an invitation to you to become a member. And this goes for any other vet of the Irish Republican Army. All worker-veterans from any war or country are also eligible for membership. Now a word about the Irish.

Speaking of Jim Gralton—my great grandfather was born on the roadside the night the Black and Tans burnt his home over his head at the battle of Vinegar Hill in the County of Wexford. One might say what has such a far-away event got to do with me? Just this, it made the family bitter rebels of one kind or another ever since. And so we find ourselves in the Communist ranks, where all true revolutionists should be today.

TUUL Chemical Union Forces Wage Raise in Michigan Plant

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 29.—A vigorous campaign among the workers of the Dow Chemical Co. in Midland to organize a Chemical Workers Industrial Union terrified the bosses into granting a 10 per cent raise, and an increase in the bonus.

The Midland Times, organ of the Chemical Co., immediately raised the red scare. Denouncing the Industrial Union as a "Communist organization," it called for the support of the A. F. of L., with the statement, "no union organization is of any consequence unless affiliated with the A. F. of L."

Nevertheless, in spite of the cry of Communism, about 800 workers have already joined the union. Among these, many who had been members of the A. F. of L.

The demands put forward by the Chemical Workers Industrial Union call for a 20 per cent hourly raise, abolition of the bonus system, and double time for all overtime.

Inspect Jails With Eye to "Better Business"

AUSTIN, Texas.—Uncle Sam is now having the country's free hotel system looked over, perhaps with an eye to increased business in the very near future.

J. H. Strief, inspetoor of federal institutions and prisons, inspected the Travis county jail here and pronounced it to be "among the best." He seemed very much impressed because this A-1 jail affords sheets for the bunks. He also remarked upon the "excellence" of the food, although it is reported that two years ago prisoners rebelled against rotten stew.

"Within the next 90 days the department will have a report on every county jail in the United States," he said. "The jails will be graded upon those reports."

No report has been published in this connection with the Fort Worth jail, where Earl Barlow, organizer of the Unemployed Council, was brutally murdered. The officials there stated that the jail is old and insecure, and that Barlow was killed in a fight with a man known to be a prize-fighter. Now they insist upon a new jail to be constructed under the Public Works program.

Extending the Ford Strike to Edgewater



Scene at the gates of the Ford plant in Edgewater, N. J., when 1,200 Chester Pa., workers pulled these workers out on strike against a wage cut and for higher pay.

Former Ford Employee Heads Dearborn Ticket

Auto Magnates Administration Unable to Rule United Front Candidates Off Ballot

DEARBORN, Mich.—Thousands of workers are rallying behind the united front working people's platform which for the first time in this city is challenging the rule of Henry Ford and his thugs and stoolpigeons that constitute the local administration.

So strong is this movement, that the City Council was compelled to abandon its plans to rule the united front candidates off the ballot. The candidates are David Jones, for mayor; Otto Capp, Jr., city clerk; Charles A. Regan, city treasurer; Clifford Briggs, Nicolai H. Catana, William Goetz, Paul Kraucs, James Perry, Nick M. Romcevich, for councilmen; Walter Colton, Frank Fraley and William V. Fayette, for constables. Primary elections will be held October 9.

Forty organizations, including the Auto Workers Union, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, are supporting the united front campaign. The Socialist Party leaders refused to participate in the united front and are supporting capitalist candidates, though many rank and file socialists are backing the united front movement.

The workers' candidates are running on an anti-Ford platform which includes cash relief, no evictions, no foreclosures or shutting off of gas, water or electricity; abolition of forced labor welfare schemes, regulation of speed-up in the plants by workers' committees; the six-hour day for city employees with no reduction in pay and support of federal unemployment insurance.

The candidate for mayor, David Jones is Dearborn organizer and national vice-president of the Auto Workers Union. He is the son of a coal miner and started to work at the age of 12 in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, where he joined the United Mine Workers. Subsequently he was active as a member of the International Association of Machinists, being at one time vice-president of District 6 of this A. F. of L. union. He worked in the Ford plant until the beginning of this year, when he was fired for union activity and blacklisted.

Philly Cops Set for Attack on Strikers

Police Armed With Guns Against Bakery Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—Preparing another bloody attack on the workers, reminiscent of the Cambria hosiery strike, the Philadelphia police department has sent all reserve patrolmen and members of the motor bandit patrol to protect the scabs being used to break the big strike of bakers, wrapping girls and bakery drivers of all large bakeries here.

The strike which developed at Freihofer's bakery has spread. Reports indicate that all home deliveries of bread have stopped. Police are said to be protecting the big companies who are going to attempt to continue deliveries. Detectives are reported to be armed with automatic riot guns. This intimidation and terror, however, will not stop the progress of the strike, as the workers are displaying great militancy. The Freihofer plant where the strike started, recently reorganized its plant laying off the workers for two weeks and then forcing them to accept a 50 per cent wage cut or lose their jobs. At the same time they raised the price of bread. The drivers are demanding a $30 minimum wage guarantee and shorter hours.

Workers in the neighborhood of the plants on strike are showing great sympathy for the strikers. They promise to be an important factor in any attempted attack of the strikers. Injunctions are also being threatened but mass picket line continue and all indications point to continued solid ranks of the strikers.

Help improve the Daily Worker, send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

2,000 Striking Truck Drivers Sent Back With NRA Promises

"Arbitration" Sell-Out Will Not Be Taken Calmly by Men

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The strike-breaking nature of the N.R.A. was again shown up clearly to the Connecticut workers this week when Dr. Edward G. Dolan, chairman of the State Advisory Board of the NRA, stepped into the general strike of Connecticut truck drivers, involving some 2,000 workers, and "persuaded" the striking workers to resume work and permit a Board of Arbitration to settle the strike.

The strikers had been out for three days and were putting up a militant fight over the heads of their leadership in the A. F. of L.

Threats of militia being brought in were made by authorities when it was seen that the strikers did not intend to let any scabs travel the roads. But Dr. Dolan solved the problem nicely for the bosses by breaking the strike with his promises of "arbitration." When the truck drivers, who are a fighting bunch if there ever was one, find out they have been sold out so sweetly, the consequences may not be so pleasant for the A. F. of L. leadership and the N.R.A. board.

Dr. Dolan was congratulated by Governor Cross for breaking the strike. The Governor referred to Mr. Dolan's activity as a "very fine thing." This same Mr. Dolan sent 1,500 silk strikers in Taftville a few weeks ago back to work by scolding them for being unpatriotic and informing them that only those workers who would agree to go back and end the strike would be worthy patriots of the N. R.A.

The arbitration board in the truck drivers' strike follows the regular pattern of all arbitration boards. One union official, representing the workers supposedly; one boss and one N. R.A. official. In other words, no rank and file workers at all on the settlement board. The truck drivers are to decide by "secret ballot" through the mail in two weeks whether or not they really want the right of "collective bargaining." The N.R.A. officials, of course, employers and bosses, all "honorable" gentlemen, will count the votes. Meanwhile the truck drivers, according to the strikebreaking agreement, are pledged "not to strike again during the continuance of this agreement," and "the agreement shall continue for a period determined by the arbitration board." In all the N.R.A. board has hogtied and gagged the truck drivers as neatly as any boss could wish and delivered them bound and tied over to the bosses.

A leaflet is being issued to the truck drivers by the New Haven Trade Union Unity League, calling on them to demand rank and file leadership and urging them to continue the fight for their demands and not to depend on "arbitration boards."

Meanwhile in the Newman Corset Shop in New Haven a militant strike is going on under the leadership of the A. F. of L. despite all efforts of unions' leaders to get the workers to "take it easy."

Thousands at Funeral of Boy Shot by Police

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Sept. 29—Thousands of sympathizers and friends attended the funeral of Mike Wasen, an unemployed youth, shot by a detective for "stealing" a pack of cigarettes.

Thirty-four youths at the funeral joined to force the indictment of the detective, and also to force unemployment relief.

Ambridge Workers Plan Relief March

Workers Pledge Strike in Solidarity

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—A hunger march in Beaver county supported by steel workers in the mills is planned here soon in order to put a stop to the miserable relief distributed here.

The decision to start an intense drive for increased relief was made by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which has five locals established here. On the initiative of the sub-district a huge mass meeting was called at which an unemployed council was set up.

Demands were formulated for cash relief, distribution of food, coal, flour and other necessities. Provisions also to be made for milk for school children and medical attention to the unemployed.

When these demands were presented to the county relief board, the officials agreed with them but passed the buck to the state board which apportions relief funds. To force the assurance of winter relief, the hunger march is being prepared. Steel union delegates are discussing the possibility of a one day strike when the hunger march takes place.

The recent strikes of the pressed steel car workers and the Walworth foundry, convinced the steel workers of Ambridge of need of unity with the unemployed. With the union in the process of formulating their demands for presentation to the companies, the prospect of a strike in several of the Ambridge plants is very close. The leaders of the union are anxious to mobilize the unemployed to participate in the strike by assisting the picketing of any plants that come out.

Held as "Deserter" When Arrested for Leaflet Distribution

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Paul Winkelman, 24, who was arrested with Brown for distributing Unemployed Council leaflets two weeks ago, was sent by the police to Sackett Harbor. He will be taken to Madison barracks to answer a charge of deserting the United States Army.

Conviction at a court martial for desertion, according to Cc. Conrad H. Lanza, chief of staff of the 98th Division, organized reserves, who questioned Winkelman in the Federal Building following his arrest, carries a sentence of six months in the guardhouse, a dishonorable discharge and loss of citizenship. Loss of citizenship may mean deportation to fascist Germany, since Winkelman came to this country from Germany.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

National Events

Party Banquet Postponed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Party Recruiting Banquet originally scheduled for Sept. 17 was postponed to Oct. 1 on account of stormy weather. It will take place at the Swedish Workmen's Hall, 59 Chestnut St. Malolo Mokiand and her South Sea Serenaders in native Hawiian melodies will entertain.

* * *

Mass Meeting of Meat Workers.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Food Workers Industrial Union will hold a mass meeting of all workers in the meat industries working as meat cutter, sausage makers, distributors, and workers in the slaughter houses, on Wednesday, October 4, at 7:30 p.m., at Dom Polski at Forest and Chene. Union speakers will explain important union problems.

* * *

Paterson Silk Workers' Meeting.

PATERSON.—I. Amter will speak at a meeting in Paterson Sunday night at Oakley Hall, Market St. The meeting is to expose the N.R.A. and to analyze the general strike of the silk workers.

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS OUTLINE PROGRAM OF UNEMPLOYED ACTIVITY

Governor Lehman Throws Relief Problem on "Private Agencies" After Collapse of Gibson Committee

NEW YORK.—With unemployment relief shamefully low, and winter suffering and privation already knocking at the door; the state governments are taking the cue from President Roosevelt and depending mainly on private charity in the present situation.

In the empire state, Governor Lehman indicates that private agencies will have to care for a large share of relief.

"It is to the private agencies," says Lehman, "with its carefully trained personnel, that we look for searching study and a more elastic method of treatment than possibly can be followed in public relief regulations."

The governor reaches this decision after the collapse of the Gibson committee which threw 30,000 additional families off relief.

It is evident that neither federal, state nor local governments will take the necessary steps to aid the jobless unless forced by the workers. I. Amter, secretary of the Unemployed Councils stated. When asked the steps which should be taken, Amter pointed to the need of mobilizing the workers on the broadest united front to fight for unemployment insurance.

"We must fight for the immediate enactment of the workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill," said Amter, adding that in the state of Washington steps were already taken for a state referendum on the bill.

Need Sharp Struggle

"Unemployment insurance," the national secretary continued, "is not an agitational slogan. It is an immediate demand, for the realization of which the sharpest struggle must be developed in every working-class neighborhood, union, fraternal society, veterans and every other organization."

As to the steps for immediate local relief Amter outlined four points in a program of winter relief proposed by the Unemployed Councils. They are:

The putting forward of a workers' budget to meet the present situation and the rising cost of living. Each city a Workers Relief Ordinance should be formulated and not be treated as a matter of agitation but of **immediate action.** This should include a decent rate of relief in CASH for all workers, including young and single workers; rent, gas, water and electricity, fares etc., for the unemployed; a dismissal wage for workers laid off or discharged; no discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers.

Formulation of demands for all workers at trade union rates and sufficient number of hours of work per week (24 to 30) to maintain the family.

The demand that the 5,000,000 hogs, wheat and fruit which the government and capitalists are destroying, shall be handed over for distribution among the unemployed.

Abolition of the reforestation camps and the use of the funds ($250,000,000) for relief. Likewise all war funds.

In a number of cities activities are in full swing in the campaign for the enactment of federal unemployment insurance. A large number of localities are involved in struggle for immediate relief. Outstanding among them is the county hunger march scheduled in Los Angeles for next Monday. In Illinois and Michigan conferences will take place soon to plan state hunger marches.

"Take Beating"

"The unemployed will take the worst beating of their lives this winter" is the opinion of Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

"This year must not be a year of beating. It must and will be a winter of struggle. Organize in the neighborhoods, on the bread lines, in the mass organizations and on the relief jobs," this is the answer of the Unemployed Councils.

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MINERS CALL STEEL WORKERS TO FIGHT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Fighting Spirit Stirs Rank and File in Strike

Rapid Progress of Strike Shows Miners Learning How to Combat Slave Conditions, and Treachery of UMWA Leaders

By JACK STACHEL

The present strike of 70,000 miners in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania is one more proof that the miners are in the front ranks of the struggles of labor in the United States. Throughout the years of the crisis the miners have occupied this position of distinction. They are, through their present action, fully maintaining this position of honor. Not only that. The miners are making history for labor of this country.

What are some of the outstanding features of the present miners' strike? In the first place the present strike is a re-strike movement. The miners, who less than two months ago were tricked back to work by Lewis and the Roosevelt representative, McGrady, are out again. Some of these miners were also on strike in March and April. In some of the mines the miners struck a half dozen times and more in the course of the last year. Such is the militancy of the miners, their tenacity and courage.

Secondly, this strike, like the last one but even more so, is the result of the initiative of the miners themselves, who are fighting in spite of and over the heads of the Lewis-Fagan-Feeny leadership. The initiative of the miners is such that was hardly witnessed before in the history of labor in this country. The miners themselves organize marches from mine to mine. They elect their own committees. They are more and more learning how to defeat the sabotage of the top leaders of the U.M.W.A. In this strike, like in the present national silk strike, this initiative stares one in the face and forces the conclusion that much is happening in the labor movement of this country. That without doubt the revolutionary trade union movement has not yet fully understood and utilized this development among the masses. To a certain extent it must be admitted that we lag behind the masses considerably.

The third important feature of the present strike is the fact that it is directed against the coal code signed by the operators, the Lewis machine and President Roosevelt. There are already increasing signs of disillusionment with the NRA. This again is a feature of the strike also common to the great silk strike now in progress. In that strike one of the workers in Allentown who was still imbued with many illusions stated quite well the growing spirit among the workers when he said, "If the NRA means $13 a week for us silk workers then the hell with the NRA."

The miners are even expressing themselves in less polite language. On the face of it the present strike of the miners has the appearance of being a strike merely to force the big coal companies to sign agreements with the U.M.W.A. But it is much more than that. It is objectively a strike against the code.

In many of the mines this opposition is taking on a more clear expression. Miners are demanding the six-hour day instead of the eight hours under the code. They are demanding higher wages. They are demanding guarantees for the rights of the miners, an expression of distrust not only in the operators and the NRA but also in the top leadership of the U.M.W.A. While the miners do not yet clearly realize the most vicious section of the code that robs them of the right to strike, of the right to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, the miners are very practical. They consider the strike itself as the best answer as to what they think of this section of the code.

Another important feature of the strike is the adoption of the slogans and fighting methods of the N.M.U. by the rank and file. To be sure the miners are fighting for recognition of the U.M.W.A., but they always add that they are also going to clean house as far as Lewis and Co. are concerned. Among the present responsible leaders of the strike there are without doubt some misleaders, and above all, people who because of their lack of understanding and experience cannot lead the miners to victory. But already there are signs that a real left wing will be crystallized within a short period of time. Beginnings are already under way. The members of the N.M.U., former members of the N.M.U., the miners who went through the schooling of the left wing, are beginning to assert themselves and will gain the confidence of the miners. The N.M.U. is helping the miners to carry through this policy within the U.M.W.A. That there exist great possibilities in this direction is also indicated by the fact that U.M.W.A miners are joining in picket lines with the striking steel workers of Greensburg, who are organized in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The road to one united class struggle union in the mining industry may not be a smooth one. But the N.M.U. and the left elements in the U.M.W.A. are surely taking some important steps in that direction.

One of the most important features of the strike is the march of the miners to the Clairton works of the U. S. Steel Corporation in order to strike the coke and tar plants that furnish power to many of the steel mills. The miners are beginning to grasp the necessity of the joint struggle of the miners and the steel workers. They understand the power and importance of the U. S. Steel Corporation. This development will have great consequences in the very near future. It represents a very important development of the struggles of the workers of this country to a much higher level.

The outcome of the miners' struggle is still to be determined in the field of battle. But surely the miners have great opportunities. The struggle will become more bitter. The operators refuse to recognize the U.M.W.A. That is the big open shop operators who operate the so-called captive mines — mines producing for the various steel and other mills and not for commercial purposes. According to the claims of the operators this represents the majority of the tonnage mined in these regions. This means that the situation is about at the same stage as it was before the code was signed. It means that the whole "Lewis" victory for the miners was a big swindle in which also the NRA and President Roosevelt participated. In this situation the Lewis machine is caught in a very tight corner. It is facing a real crisis. The miners will not accept conditions as they are. They will continue the struggle.

The whole labor movement must not only carefully watch and follow up the great struggle of the miners, but mobilize all its forces to help the miners. The workers throughout the country, especially the members of the A. F. of L., must help the miners to fight against the operators-Lewis-NRA conspiracy to keep them in slavery. To help the miners in the heroic struggle for their demands.

Miners Form Group to Aid Daily Worker

SHADYSIDE, Ohio.—I am a former member of the N. M. U. and part time reader of the Daily Worker. I see more and more the necessity of reading the Daily Worker. Not only by me, but by other thousands of workers. Therefore, I've called a group of five workers to my house, we had a discussion, and we came to the conclusion that we'd become steady readers of the Daily Worker, and open a drive for new readers. Also, we're preparing a dance for helping get the $40,000 needed by the Daily Worker. I will inform you later on about our work for the Daily Worker.

UMWA Bosses Try to Smash W. Va. Strike Movement

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

ARNETTSVILLE, W. Va.—In the mines of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. they say if we join any union we will get fired and the company will black ball us from the mines. When the National Miners' Union would hold meetings on Sunday the company would make the men work on Sunday and tell them all that didn't report out to work to come to the office Monday morning and get their time.

Since Pennsylvania has been on strike they have had men over in West Virginia to try and get them to come out. The U.M.W.A. bosses went to the Morganstown Press and had them put a piece in the paper that the men were well pleased with the price that they were gitting, and that th Pennsylvania strike did not mean anything to the West Virginia miners.

Here are some of the prices that we were receiving: Motor men—$3.80; drivers—$3.80; snappers—$3.20; timber men—$3.80; pumpers—$3.80; coal loaders—22c per ton and about three tons in one; cutters—3c per ton.

They have 3½-ton cars in this mine and they won't let the drivers pull the car unless it is full six inches above the bed and when it reaches the scales the weight runs from 217 to 219. When the men come out at 4 o'clock, if they haven't cleaned up they get two weeks' lay-off and they have worked from 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 hours without any overtime pay.

A fellow who lives next door went in the mines on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 5 p.m. and came out Sept. 21 at 11 a.m. without any overtime pay. And the superintendent asked him what he was doing out so early.

How a Local Was Built to Serve the Miners' Interests

By a Worker Correspondent

ONTARIO, Pa.—For some time there was a bitter fight in this local union. The president of the local, Mr. Sokol, refused to call local meetings. His wife, son and himself beat up some of the committeemen, breaking a rib off one of them. He was also a checkweighman. When we elected another checkweighman he refused to turn over his job.

Sheriff Seaman stopped some of our meetings. In this fight four miners were fired for being members of the National Miners Union. Sokol was responsible.

Through a bitter fight these four miners got their jobs back. Not only this but the local decided to pay them for the lost time. These four miners and some more active ones decided to clean our local and to make it really a local that will fight for our interests. We went from house to house and spoke to all the miners about the situation in our local and what should be done to change this situation. After we convinced the miners of the role of the officials and that they should be kicked out, a special meeting was called. At this meeting we fired all old officers and elected new ones. Two out of four miners that were fired by Mr. Sokol were elected as local officers. Now our local really serves our interests.

Gangsters Fail to Stop Strike in Coverdale

By a Worker Correspondent

COVERDALE, Pa.—The Hyman gang in Mine No. 8 was chiefly responsible for the breaking of the strike in 1931. This same gang: Hyman, McCurry, McCraken, Renton, etc. are still here. They are now again trying to break the strike. On Sept. 10 we held a meeting to take up the question of strike. The officers of other Terminal Mines came to our meeting to see whether we will decide to strike. But the Hyman gang developed fight and prevented the question of strike coming up. The miners from other mines picketed our mine and we came on strike.

Last Tuesday this same gang forced a vote to go back to work. Few of the fellows came down ready to work only to find a picket line of over 2,000. The pickets were militant. Only about 4 or 5 attempted to go to work.

Help Improve the "Daily Worker." Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily." Send in your suggestions and criticism!

"Steel Workers, Join Our Strike"



A group of striking miners, Negro and white, sleeping outdoors waiting for the morning picket lines that surrounded the Carnegie Steel Co. mill at Clairton, Pa. The Carnegie Steel Co. is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, which also owns the Frick Coke Co.

Life of the Miners, in Penna. and---in the Soviet Union

Three hundred thousand too many miners in the United States, not enough miners in the Soviet Union. The rapid decline in the living standards of the miners in the U.S.A. as compared with the continuous higher level being reached in the living standards of the miners of the Soviet Union, expresses in practice the different status of the workers in a country run by the workers for the benefit of all as compared with the capitalist world run for the benefit of the capitalist class.

In the Soviet Union new shafts are being sunk, production increased. There are now 500,000 miners steadily employed, working a six-hour-day. This means that more than three times as many miners are employed than in the days of the Czar, that the hours have been cut from 12 to 6.

The living and cultural standards of the Soviet miners stands out clear and is a challenge to the exploiters and an incentive to the miners of our country. The first Five Year Plan began in 1928 and the latest figures in mining shows that the average wages of the 500,000 Soviet miners have more than doubled in that time. Here are the figures:

1928, 60 roubles a month per workor.
1929, 65 roubles a month per worker.
1930, 71 roubles a month per worker.
1931, 99 roubles a month per worker.
1932, 122 roubles a month per worker.
1933, 146 roubles a month per worker.

1933 Increase

In 1933 the plan for the coal industry calls for a further increase of 19 per cent, in the wage standards of the miners. Besides these money wages, the miner has the advantage of a complete system of social insurance, for sickness, unemployment, old age, for which he pays no contribution at all. He has free medical attention, a vacation with full pay of one month per year if he is an underground worker (2 weeks if above ground) and free accommodation in a health resort or rest home.

The miners in the Soviet Union pay nothing for their commissary supplies. They receive these and their work clothes free of charge from the industry. The standard of living of the miners in the Soviet Union is not determined by money wages as it is in the U.S.A. The elaborate system of social insurance, workers' parks, theatres, clubs, institutions for higher learning, planned increased production and controlled prices are worked out for the benefit of those who work.

Too Many Miners—No Unemployment Insurance

The conditions of the miners in the United States presents an entirely different picture. In 1923 there were, not figuring the captive mines, 9,331 commercial mines. By 1931 there were only 5,642 with a capacity of 736,000,000 tons a year. Over 3,000 mines have been closed. Here are some figures to ponder over which are conveniently ignored by the NRA code makers:

In 1923 there were 704,793 miners who worked 213 days at $7.50 per day.

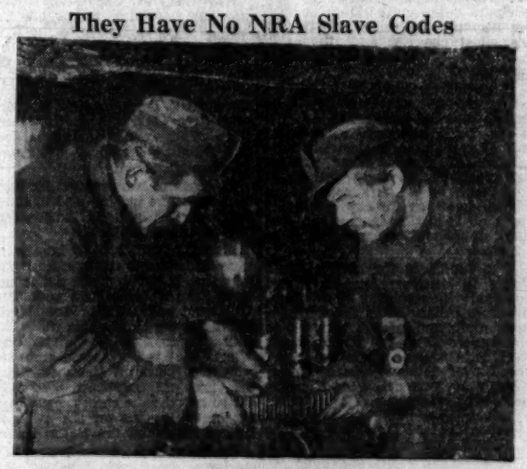
In 1932 there were 379,565 miners who worked 145 days at $4.00 and less.

This means that not only has the wages per day been cut, that more than 300,000 miners will not again be hired, but that even those who find work are only employed about five months per year.

One hundred and forty-five days work in 1933 at the code scale of $4.60 for eight hours, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any more work in 1933 than there was in 1932; means a yearly income of $667. However, the miner has many things to pay before he gets his pay. Commissary supplies, etc. eat up everything except the pay envelope sometimes. There is no provision for sickness, accidents, unemployment; the living standard of his family depends upon this meager pay envelop. But only 379,000 miners got 145 days work. What about the other 325,230 who are totally unemployed? The NRA, Roosevelt, John L. Lewis code just leaves them out of the picture altogether. $4.60 if you can find a job, starve if you can't! But even though the money wages does not determine the living standards of the Soviet miner, an analysis shows that the miners in the Soviet Union are far ahead of their American brother even in his money wages.

The militant strike of the Western Pennsylvania miners can result in bettering the conditions of the miners but only if they conduct their own strike, raise the demand for unemployment insurance, continue and spread the strike until all their demands are won. But this will only be one step in the fight against the bosses way out of the crisis expressed most vividly in the NRA. The Soviet miners along with the rest of the Russian workers and peasants in 1917 won their final struggle against capitalist exploitation, which was the cause of all hunger, misery, unemployment, crises and wars. That is why they are marching to greater and greater victories.

They Have No NRA Slave Codes



Two miners in the Soviet Union where the workers rule. They look very much like their American brothers but work under quite different conditions. Read the article above for a description of the conditions of miners in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

UMWA Refuses to Protect Men Forced to Break Mining Laws

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

COVERDALE, Pa.—Two miners, a cutter and a scraper, were recently fired by the company. They went to P. T. Fagan, self-appointed district president of the U.M.W.A., demanding that they be given back their jobs. Fagan told them he can do nothing because they violated mining laws by cutting under a cut of slate.

In this mine, working under the U.M.W.A. agreement since 1931, every miner is forced by the company to violate the mining laws. It is against the law to push the cars, but we must do it. But Mr. Fagan has nothing to say about these things when reported to him by the miners. On the contrary, he supports the company whenever we raised the question of forcing the company to do the things it must do.

Our local did not undertake to fight for the re-employment of these two men, but decided to give them relief until they obtain employment somewhere else. This is how the miners are protected by the U.M.W.A. officials.

Fired for Activity

These two men were not fired because they violated any mining law. They were fired because one of them led a fight against John Hayman, notorious agent of the company and the right hand man of Fagan. Hayman caused the discharge of scores of militant miners. He, with his sons, never permitted any motion to be passed in the local that would benefit the miners. He always fought for the company and Fagan. No one was permitted to speak at the local union meeting.

One of these two fired men drafted a petition to the company demanding the discharge of the stool-pigeon Hayman. He went from house to house collecting signatures. Practically every miner signed it. Hayman was not fired but the company was forced to push him in the background for the time being. So did Fagan.

The way to fight the agents of the company and Fagan is not to circulate any petitions. The best way to fight them is to organize a real rank-and-file movement in every local union and clean out of our ranks every agent of the company.

Miners' Pay Robbed for "Back Rent"

By a Worker Correspondent

COKEBURG, Pa. — When the "truce" was reached in August and the miners driven back to work we were promised a checkweighman, mine committee, and the right to belong to any union. We elected our checkweighman five times. Even Dr. Springer was a midwife to one of the elections. The elections were held in a hall on company property. Yet our coal so far is not being weighed.

Our local president, Andy Demeter, was elected each time, but he never went on the tipple. When some of the members wanted to make a motion for a strike to force the company to accept our checkweighman the president refused them the floor.

No dead work is being paid for. Two men put up 17 posts, but received no pay. After shooting the coal we must pull down slate before loading coal, but get no pay for it.

This mine was shut down for 3 years. Some families remained in the house all the time. Now the company is deducting from the small pay we make for the back rent.

Hunger Coal Code Is Met With Huge Strike in Penna.

Close to 100,000 Out in Pennsylvania, With Practically Every Mine Shut; Miners March on Steel Mills

By F. BORICH

The starvation coal code of the NRA, the anti-strike agreement of Lewis & Co., and the whole "New Deal" of President Roosevelt, met with a tremendous resistance of the miners.

They refuse to accept those provisions of the code directed against their interests, namely: eight-hour day, starvation wage scale, open shop provisions, arbitration, etc. They refuse to accept these same things embodied in the agreement, particularly the clearly formulated anti-strike clauses, individual agreements, etc.

They are striking against these anti-labor provisions and spreading the strike with tremendous rapidity.

Close to 100,000 are on strike already in Pennsylvania alone, with practically every mine in the state closed down. There is a possibility that the strike will be spread into Ohio and West Virginia before these lines reach the readers. At the same time tens of thousands are striking in Utah, New Mexico, Iowa, Arkansas, etc., with the miners in Colorado and other fields preparing to strike. But even this is not all.

The miners are planning, and in fact have already begun, to organize mass marches on the steel mills controlled by the same trusts which control the mines. The present miners' movement has the earmarks of one of the most gigantic movements in the history of the American labor movement. More than 14,000 steel workers in Greensburg, Pa., and Weirton, W. Va., directly connected with mining, and in fact controlled by the same corporations, are on strike.

The U.M.W.A. officialdom, with whom the operators signed an agreement as a measure to prevent strikes, and through whom the operators expected to control the miners, finds itself absolutely helpless, isolated and more discredited than ever before. This in spite of tremendous propaganda of the capitalist press, politicians and other instruments of the employers and the government. Even if they succeed in some of the mines in tricking the miners to return to work, this is being met and smashed by mass picketing. These officials, who as late as last June appeared in the eyes of the miners as real organizers, now appear in the role of open strikebreakers.

The coal operators, who expected to drive the miners back to work by signing the code and the agreement with Lewis through their association, preserved a loophole for themselves in this agreement. The blank agreement provides that each individual operator must sign the agreement before it goes into effect. Seeing that Lewis, Fagan, Feeney & Co. cannot break the strike and deliver the necessary goods the operators are changing their attitude towards the agreement and resorting to other means in an attempt to break the strike.

At the beginning it was only the H. C. Frick Coal Co., subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, that openly refused to sign the agreement. In the last few days, after Fagan and others failed to drive the miners back to work, the coal subsidiaries of the J. & L., Midland Steel, Pittsburgh Steel, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Wheeling Steel, Inland Steel, Republic Steel, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Aluminum, West Penn Power, Duquesne Light and a dozen others—all having mines in Pennsylvania — announced that they have no intentions of signing the agreement. P. T. Fagan, in a public statement, openly admitted that he visited all of these corporations and that all of them refuse to sign the agreement.

Next week will be a decisive week in the strike. The open shop operators are holding meetings and making plans to reopen the mines. The code goes into effect Monday. The U.M.W.A. agreement with the small, independent operators also goes into effect. According to the Pittsburgh Press of Sept. 26: "Philip Murray, international vice-president; John O'Leary, of the international board; Patrick Fagan, district No. 5 president, and other district chiefs, are concentrating on getting miners back by Monday." The capitalist press is making frantic appeals to the miners to return to work. Pinchot's state police are stationed in every town. The government mediators are swarming over the striking area. All the forces of the employers are getting ready to try to drive the miners back to work and to break their strike.

The rank and file of the entire striking area are calling a delegate conference in Uniontown for Saturday, Sept. 30, to discuss the future course of the strike. It is true, in this rank-and-file movement many fakers could be found, against whom the miners must develop a merciless fight, but the movement basically is a rank-and-file movement. The left wing forces are being rapidly organized and are coming forward with a clear-cut policy that will be presented to the Uniontown conference. Locals already are adopting resolutions indicating the line to be followed in the future. The National Miners' Union, through its forces who are taking an active part in the strike, and through the left wing movement, is presenting to the conference a policy contained in the leaflet which is being distributed in every mining town.

Thanks God for Pinchot, and Helps Keep 25,000 from March

By A. GETTO

On September 23 a great mass meeting of the miners took place on the West Virginia-Pennsylvania state line. The miners came in by the thousands from the strike fields, in old worn-out automobiles, many without license plates, while many walked. All came with the intention of crossing the state line to march on the West Virginia mines, picket them, hold meetings calling for strike to stop this cheap coal from coming into the Pittsburgh District.

While this was planned by the miners, the leaders of the strike movement, especially those in charge of the meeting, promised the politicians that under no circumstances would they cross the state line. When certain locals started to cross the state line they were told not to do it because it would cause a riot and would be against the policies of the United Mine Workers of America. Because of this the miners did not cross the line, although there were only six state policemen and 25,000 miners ready to march.

Following this it was decided to call the meeting to order, with one of the leaders, Ryan, making the following statement: "Thank God that we have such a friend of labor as Governor Pinchot," stating further that, "Pinchot is the miners' friend, because he sends in the militia to protect the strikers" from the coal company deputies.

But the facts and our past experiences with Pinchot prove otherwise. While we were out on strike in 1931 under the leadership of the National Miners Union, what did this friend of labor do then? Every one knows he sent in the state troopers to club the miners. Today one of the strike leaders sits in the Blawnox Workhouse on a framed-up charge. If you don't know this write to Ed Sherwood, Box 5, Blawnox, Pa., and he will tell you why he is serving from three to six years in the workhouse. Not only this. Two of the men were murdered by the company police, but no one was sentenced, yet 30 miners were sent to the workhouse. Scores of others still remain cripples from bullet wounds.

Many more examples of the "liberalism" and police policy of Pinchot could be given. Pinchot proved himself an N.R.A. strikebreaker in the July-August strike. The miners know that Pinchot pleaded with them to go back to work. But what did we get by going back to work?

At the mass meeting Ryan also stated that he was ashamed that there were no official leaders of the U.M.W.A. at the meeting. Why should he be ashamed because they were not there? Have we not had enough of their sell-outs? Ryan further excused his short stay at the meeting "because he had to leave for a secret meeting." Secret meeting with whom? Why does any union leader need a secret meeting?

We miners need more open meetings against the U.M.W.A. officials who are signing separate agreements with the so-called commercial mines, leaving the captive mines out. This was the intended policy of the Lewis sell-out in Washington before the N.R.A. administration. We miners will never have a union unless we carry out what one of the rank and file miners from West Virginia stated at the great meeting that the leadership of the U.M.W.A. must be thrown out—Lewis, Fagan and their gang must go if we want to have a real union.

Death by Hunger or Accident Faces Centralia Miners

By a Worker Correspondent

CENTRALIA, Pa—Centralia is a small town with a population of 2,400. This town has only one colliery, employing some 600 miners, but it has been shut down for two years with little hope of ever reopening. Many of the unemployed are anthracite miners who refuse to die of starvation and like their fellow-miners in Mahonoy City, Shenandoah and other anthracite mining towns, are engaged in the "bootlegging" of coal.

They go to the fields near the closed mines and pick coal and sell it to the hucksters who come in with their big trucks from Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown and other places close to Philadelphia.

In some of the places they strike coal on the surface but in the majority of cases they have to do actual mining, to dig 10, 15 and even 50 feet below the surface, using explosives to blow up coal and other mining operations. In the crude pits the miners meet with many fatal accidents because they cannot afford the timbering of the mines.

Unemployed Councils of Mt. Carmel and Shenandoah should send organizers to Centralia and put that little anthracite town "on the map."

UMWA Locals Hit Lewis in Resolutions for Uniontown

The great strike of the miners is facing a crucial point next week. The coal code goes into effect Monday, October 2. So does the Lewis agreement with the independent operators.

Local Unions of the United Mine Workers are passing resolutions to be presented to the Uniontown Conference, with the demand that the line contained in these resolutions be adopted by the conference. At the same time the locals are electing delegates to the conference that will fight for the adoption of these resolutions.

The U.M.W.A. Local Union No. 5071, located at Ontario, Pa., unanimously adopted a resolution at its last meeting, with over 300 members present, condemning the U.M.W.A. officers and the coal code and wage agreement signed by Roosevelt, and declaring: That this Local 5071 of the U.M.W.A. goes on record to remain on strike until the following demands are granted: 1) $5 a day, 6-hour-day, 5-day-week; 2) Machine coal 9 cents per ton, pick coal 85 cents; 3) No check-off for anything; 4) Full right to organize and strike."

The resolution stated further:

"That since no strike has been won by the miners under the leadership of Lewis and other officials due to their betrayals of the 1922 strike, and every strike since then, particularly the last strike of 70,000 in Pennsylvania, as well as the attempt to call off this present strike, that we call on the rank and file miners of the United Mine Workers to reject this leadership of Lewis and his appointed organizers and to elect a real rank and file leadership from our own ranks that will fight for our interests, and be it further

"That we call on all the locals of the United Mine Workers to adopt this resolution and present it to the rank and file conference in Uniontown, September 30, with the demand that it be adopted by the Conference and put into effect at once, and finally

"That copy of this resolution be sent to President Roosevelt and the newspapers."

In spite of several serious shortcomings of this resolution it nevertheless expresses a correct line which can still be further developed. This resolution can serve as a basis for the mobilization of all sincere forces to organize the strike so that it can be led to a victorious conclusion.

A ROTTEN EGG

By a Worker Correspondent

BARNHART, Tex—I have sold about 50 cars of coal per year for years but the Blue Buzzard seems to have laid a rotten egg. I just can't figure it out how the coal diggers can continue to exist.

The "DAILY'S" POWER

Powhatan Pt., O.

Comrade Editor:

I believe that to have a good circulation in the mine would help us to expose and break down any illusions that the workers have in the N.R.A. and will go a long way in helping to build the only union that is fighting for the every day rights of the workers and to raise the living standards of the miners.

The six-page "Daily" is a "knock-out." It is the only paper in the United States that talks the language of the workers. The heroic struggles of the Utah and New Mexico miners should be spread to all miners throughout the country, and this can be done by every reader of the "Daily" doing his damndest, working unceasingly, to bring new subscribers and boosting the six-page workers' paper. —C.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS TO THE U. S. ANTI-WAR CONGRESS!

For a United Struggle Against Imperialist War, Intervention

"We Must Make It Clear to Every Pacifist That to Only Speak Against War But in Action to Serve the War Makers, Will Bring Quick Repudiation from the Organized Anti-War Masses"

By EARL BROWDER.

(Speech of Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S.A., At the Opening Mass Meetings of the U. S. Congress Against War).

THIS Congress has the purpose to find the most effective means to fight against the coming imperialist war. It must bring together and unite the enemies of war. But everyone proclaims himself as opposed to war, even those most busy in war preparations. We can remember that the Bloody Czar Nicholas received a pretty medal as a "champion of peace." Before we can really organize an effective struggle against war, therefore, we must know who is who. Who speaks against war only to cover up war preparations? Who is opposed to war, and yet is unwilling to pay the price of real struggle against it? And who are those, the real fighters against war, who are ready at all times, under all conditions, at any cost, to oppose war to the end by every means at their command? To these questions we must find the correct answer.

It is not easy to fight against war. It is difficult—and costly. Of course it is easy, and cheap, to fight with words only, against the war-makers of another imperialist power than our own. But that alone doesn't help stop war. It may, indeed, only make us tools of our war-makers. **To fight against war requires, first of all, to fight against the war-makers closest to us, to fight against the war-making, war-preparing government of the United States.**

ALL talk of peace is but a mockery, unless we demand and fight for removal of the thirty warships surrounding revolutionary Cuba. Peace talk is pure fakery, unless joined with the fight to withdraw American soldiers and warships from the Philippine Islands and from Latin America, and give immediate and unconditional independence to the Filipinos, to Liberia, Haiti and all Latin American colonies and semi-colonies. Peace talk only helps the imperialists, unless it demands an end to intervention in, and partition of China; an end to financial and military aid to the Chinese hangman and tool of imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek; an end to the two-faced diplomacy of egging on Japan to war against the Soviet Union while flirting with American recognition of the Soviet Union. All talk of peace is only hypocricsy, unless it calls for support to the consistent peace policy of the only Workers' Government, for defence of the Soviet Union.

To fight for these things means, first of all, openly and consciously to rouse the masses to fight against the concrete policies of the U. S. Government, policies of an imperialist, oppressing, war-making character.

It is not of the slightest value to speak against armaments and war-preparations in other lands, unless we fight against the enormous navy-building and militarisation program of Roosevelt. We must brand every person who supports military appropriations of any kind as an enemy of peace. We must fight for the diversion of all war funds to feed the starving unemployed, to establish unemployment insurance.

We must rouse the masses to intense indignation against anybody who votes for war appropriations, for war measures. **We must make it impossible to repeat the experience of the last World War, when the trade union leaders became part of the war machine, when a Socialist Congressman voted for war appropriations (just like their brothers in Europe), without an immediate mass upheaval and the repudiation of** such traitors. We must make it clear to every pacifist, that to only speak against war but in action to serve the war-makers, will bring quick repudiation and exposure from the organized anti-war masses of the people.

* * *

IT is not easy to fight against war. The anti-war movement must be prepared, must be steeled and hardened, so that it can stand up under the terrific pressure of an imperialist war-drive, even in the midst of war mobilization.

Today in the U. S. A. we are already having the first mobilizations for war. The NRA, the Blue Eagle, the military and naval programs, the mass parades, flag-waving, ballyhoo, regimentation of so-called public opinion—all these are only the beginning of an enormous war program.

A few days ago, General Johnson and the Blue Eagle led a quarter million people through New York streets under the slogan: "Do your part for the NRA." Tomorrow General Johnson or some other general, will carry the War Eagle at the head of a similar parade to sweep the masses into imperialist war, under the slogan: "Do your part by becoming cannon fodder."

Under such conditions, who will be the real anti-war fighters? Who will stand out against the mass insanity cultivated systematically by the war-makers? Clearly, only those who even today are able to see, and willing to expose, the true meaning of these war preparations, to protest against them, to fight against them, to help organize the masses against them.

With the approach of a new World War, the black menace of Fascism is sweeping over Europe. For the moment it holds even the mighty German working-class in its bloody claws. Beginnings of Fascism are also clearly recognized in Roosevelt's New Deal and NRA. THE FIGHT AGAINST WAR MUST ALSO BE A FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM AT HOME AND ABROAD AND ITS DEVELOPMENT AT HOME. It is a lesson for every country, that in Germany under the bestial Nazi terror, all opposition, even the most timid and harmless, has been brutally crushed—with a single exception. **There was one force that Hitler could not destroy, which will eventually destroy Fascism,—the revolutionary workers movement, organized and led in daily struggle by the heroic German Communist Party.**

* * *

IN Geneva the old farce of the League of Nations Disarmament Conference is being repeated. The war-makers again come together to talk peace, to try to persuade the other to disarm, while each is more feverishly piling up armaments himself. All their talk of peace is merely to stupify the masses, to dampen their anti-war spirit, to quiet their alarm, to make it easier to prepare war.

This Congress Against War must not be a mere smaller edition of the hypocritical, treacherous League of Nations. This Congress must not disarm the mass movement against war. On the contrary, it must give to those broad masses who hate war, who sincerely want to fight against it, a program whereby they can develop a powerful, effective struggle. It must expose the false friends of peace who really serve the war-makers. It must rouse the workers, the poor farmers, the women, the youth, the Negroes, the oppressed people, to action. It must especially issue its call to the workers on the ships, the docks, the munitions plants, the coal mines, the railroads. It must call for obstruction and strike movements against war preparations and munitions shipments. It must win the men in the armed forces for the struggle against war. It must rouse mass demonstrations against war. It must organize and lead an unyielding struggle against all misleaders of the masses who, by trickery and hypocricy, try to draw them into the war machine.

* * *

THE Communist Party calls for the broadest possible united front of struggle against imperialist war. It holds out the hand of fellowship to every real fighter against war, to everyone ready to fight the war-makers and their agents, from the White House down to the smallest trade union bureaucrat.

The workers can depend upon the Communist Party to organize and lead the struggle against war to the end. We are the Party which continues the example of Liebknecht and Luxemberg, who fought within the Kaiser's Empire against the last World War, whose struggle only ceased when fully murdered by the Social-Democratic hangman, Noske, while fighting to keep the Hindenburgs from control of the new Germany. We are the Party represented today by Torgler and Dimitroff, who stand fearlessly before the Nazi courts in Leipzig, to pledge undying struggle against Fascism and war in defiance of the headman's axe.

WE ARE THE ONLY PARTY FIGHTING AGAINST THE WAR-HYSTERIA BEING WHIPPED UP AROUND THE NRA, THE ONLY PARTY WHICH FOR 14 YEARS HAS FOUGHT CONSISTENTLY FOR THE WORKING CLASS AND AGAINST WAR AND PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. WE ARE THE PARTY OF THE BOLSHEVIKS, WHOSE PROGRAM WAS CARRIED INTO LIFE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF LENIN, WHO IN THE LAST WORLD WAR ORGANIZED THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IT IN THE MIDST OF WAR, WHO OVERTHREW THE WAR MACHINE OF THE CZAR AND HIS SUCCESSORS, WHO TRANSFORMED THE IMPERIALIST WAR INTO A CIVIL WAR, WHO TOOK POWER FROM THE HANDS OF THE WAR-MAKERS FOREVER, WHO ROOTED OUT THE CAUSE OF WAR—CAPITALIST PRIVATE PROPERTY—WHO ESTABLISHED A NEW SOCIETY, WHICH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY HOLDS OUT THE PROMISE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD PEACE—WHEN WORLD CAPITALISM HAS BEEN OVERTHROWN.

Army Base Workers' Earnings Cut for the Benefit of Grafters

By an Army Base Correspondent

Editor's Note: The Army Base in Brooklyn is a large federal institution employing at the present time about 1,100 workers. All kinds of equipment with the exception of munitions, is stored here for shipment by the Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer and Medical Corps of the Army. There are also several shops for the repair of equipment and the maintenance of buildings.

* * *

The pay of the employees has been reduced by 15 per cent, in addition to which a deduction of 3½ per cent is taken from our basic salary for the retirement fund, and our annual leave has been cut from 30 to 15 days.

We face a 25 per cent reduction in government expenses, to balance the budget through "reorganization," which Roosevelt promised us in July but which has been deferred until December. This reduction may take the form of a 90-day furlough without pay.

However, in view of the fact that the Navy Yards have received a 17 per cent cut in addition to their 15 per cent cut, making a total of about 32 per cent, and that all per diem workers on river and harbor projects are being put on a 30-hour week October 1, we may expect that Roosevelt will keep the faith by returning to us our 15 per cent cut, and then putting us on a 30-hour week. This will be the old stagger system by which, possibly, a few more men may be put to work but by a reduction of our living standards by 33 1-3 per cent.

All kinds of schemes were used by the government to keep from paying wages to deserving men out of employment. The government went to a great expense to build iron cages at the Base in which army convicts were confined. These convicts were formed into small labor gangs under supervision of an armed guard and were used for rewarehousing and other work. Many of these men were desperate characters with prison sentences ranging as high as 20 years. A number of these prisoners escaped by slugging their guards, and the employees at the Base were in constant fear of being shot by guards trying to prevent the escape of the convicts.

This scheme of convict labor lasted about eight months and left about 150 men on the civil service rolls from obtaining employment. Finally, due to complaints about the escaping of convicts by the residents in the neighborhood, the plan was abandoned.

The next plan to keep workers on the civil service rolls from obtaining employment was the introduction of unemployed workers from the New York City Relief Administration. Many of these men were used in the repair and upkeep of buildings, such as painting, concreting, whitewashing, roofing, etc. At the present time all of these men have been laid off for lack of funds.

If the Base authorities can get no more help of this kind from the city, the next group of men to be employed will probably be those hired under the NRA or public works program. These men will not be required to pass civil service examinations and will work only 30 hours a week, as specified under the NRA.

If this scheme is put over, it is plain to see that the workers of the Base will have no protection under the civil service laws.

For many years the policy of the government has been to fill no vacancies caused by resignation or separation from the service, and in consequence, many of the sections are far behind in their work and are compelled to work overtime without additional compensation whenever a rush shipment is to be gotten out.

As, at the present time, there is no additional compensation for increased responsibility, there is likewise no incentive for an employee to improve his work or to become more efficient, as he knows that even if he has to assume the responsibility of foreman his pay will remain the same as at present. Likewise, under the present system, a skilled laborer or mechanic who has earned promotion by working in a section three years or more, has no hope of ever getting an increase although he may have learned to do as good work as the man alongside him who draws twice his pay.

The workers of the Army Base have a union known as the Federal Employees Union. During the drive for a reduction of government expenses through the press and radio by the National Economy League (a non-partisan citizens' organization for public service, composed of bank directors), this union made absolutely no attempt to rally the workers of the Base to fight it. Instead, they strongly stressed patriotism, i.e., that the employee who is forced to contribute 15 per cent of his meager salary should not mind it, because he is helping his country to fight the depression.

We workers are finding out now how the money taken from our meager salaries is being used. We read of billions being given away by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads and bankers to enable them to pay large dividends to their stockholders, and now this organization proposes to loan money to manufacturers who were refused loans by bankers because they were not considered good risks. We assume these risks.

The government employee gets it coming and going. The government is drowning 4,000,000 pigs and paying the farmers $365,000 for them out of the $125,000,000 taken from us by the 15 per cent cut. This is being done to raise the cost of pork to us.

Our 15 per cent cut is also being used to pay farmers for destroying thousands of dollars' worth of livestock, wheat, cotton, etc. This raises the price of these commodities to us and reduces still further our real wages.

Army Base workers who belong to the union should demand that the heads of the union immediately call a meeting of all employees of the Base to put before Roosevelt a request for the return of our 15 per cent wage cut and for an additional increase in pay of 20 per cent or more, above our base pay, to meet the rising cost of living.

The workers should organize themselves into rank and file committees in each section to fight the threat of the stagger system and the breakdown of their protection under the civil service laws.

—H. F. E.



Lenin on the Coming World War

By MAGYAR.

WE are living in a pre-war period. The tempo of the transition to the new cycle of revolutions and wars is accelerating. History has not yet spoken its last word, and it is hard to predict whether in certain countries the revolution will not precede the imperialist war or intervention. As yet, history has not spoken its last word and the question whether the war in the imperialist camp will precede the intervention, or the intervention will precede the imperialist war has not yet been decided. It is obvious, however, that this decision approaches nearer and nearer.

We are living in a pre-war period.

When perusing the works of Lenin, one sees that only Leninism has foreseen and predicted the development of things, and that only Leninism has given the world proletariat a correct orientation.

During the first imperialist world war, the social chauvinists of the Second International and the petty-bourgeois pacifists prattled a lot about a "democratic peace," about a "peace without annexations and reparations." During the world war Lenin already foresaw and predicted:

(1) . . . **"Thus also the peace ending the war can only be a registration of the shifting of power effected in the course of the war."**

And Lenin also foresaw the effects of this imperialist robbery-peace on the situation of the working class:

". . . consequently, irrespective of the result of the war, the conclusion of peace can only determine a worsening of the political and economic situation of the masses—since the capitalist society remains."

And it is precisely in view of this that Lenin placed the world proletariat before the world historic dilemma:

". . . Either one helps its 'own' national bourgeoisie to rob foreign countries, calling this support 'defense of the Fatherland,' or 'saving the home country,' or one helps to prepare for the socialist revolution of the proletariat."

Lenin foresaw and predicted that the leading imperialist Powers did not prepare for a democratic peace without annexations or reparations, but for a new world war for resharing the world:

"Two or three robbers (America, England, Japan) of world power, and armed to the teeth, are sharing the 'booty' and draw the whole world with them for THEIR war for the division of THEIR booty."

And Lenin has quite concretely predicted that the most bitter struggles between the imperialist robbers would flare up around the semi-colonies such as China and the countries of Central and South America.

"The struggle for the semi-dependent countries was obviously bound to acquire special acuteness in the epoch of banking capital, when the rest of the world had already been divided."

And even during the first world war, at a time when the petty-bourgeois pacifists and the present Social-Fascists were chattering about "the last war" and "an orgahized peace," driving the masses into the trenches with this promise, Lenin warned the world proletariat that the first world war was a preparation for a second world butchery:

"We will not ignore the tragic possibility that if the worst comes to the worst, mankind will even outlive a second imperialist war, should the revolution in spite of the repeated outbreaks of mass unrest and mass indignation, and in spite of our efforts, not yet be born out of the war."

Moreover, Lenin has indicated quite specifically which imperialist antagonisms can and will lead to a new world disaster. As one of the decisive antagonisms in the camp of imperialism, Lenin indicated the struggle between Japan and the United States:

"The second antagonism, which is the determining factor for the international situation for Russia, is the rivalry between Japan and America. The economic development of these countries has, for several decades of years, accumulated a tremendous mass of explosive matter which renders a desperate struggle for the domination of the Pacific and its shores unavoidable. The whole diplomatic and economic history of the Far East leaves no room for doubt that on the basis of capitalism the sharp conflict ripening between Japan and America cannot be prevented."

The Danger of War Against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Persists

As the second tcontradiction which can and will lead to a new world butchery, Lenin indicated the antagonism between England and the United States:

"England and France have won, but they are up to their ears in debt to America, who, ignoring the victor pose of the French and the English, is determined to skim the cream and to collect the interest and compound interest for the support granted during the war. To ensure this is the purpose of the American fleet at present under construction, which exceeds the English in size."

"There are deeper causes for this, which are connected with the development of the interests of English imperialism which rules over an incredible number of colonies. In this respect a deeper antagonism exists between American and English imperialism, and it is our absolute duty to base ourselves upon this antagonism . . ."

And as the third main antagonism in the camp of imperialism, Lenin indicated the struggle of Germany against Versailles:

"And the third conflict flares up between the Entente Powers and Germany. Germany is defeated, it has been fettered by the Versailles Treaty, but Germany has gigantic economic possibilities at her disposal. As far as economic development is concerned, Germany is the second country in the world, if the United States is considered the first country. And such a country was forced to accept the Versailles Treaty and within the scope of this treaty, Germany cannot live. Germany is one of the strongest and most progressive imperialist Powers, and it cannot tolerate the Versailles Treaty."

And besides the struggle of Germany against Versailles, Lenin sees the development of imperialist antaganism along the following lines:

"We witness the ever-accentuating enmity over the sharing of the booty obtained, between Italy and France, between France and England, between England and America, between America and Japan."

And Lenin also predicted how, on this basis, the chauvinism and nationalism of the petty-bourgeois masses will be fanned:

"Whoever may win, Europe is threatened with a sharpening of 'revenge' chauvinism, German or English militarism fans counter-chauvinism." (These lines were written by Lenin in September, 1917).

Lenin defined the Versailles peace as "the greatest blow which capitalism could give itself." But at the same time, he foresaw that the prattle about a peaceful revision of the Versailles Treaty is only a comedy, 'peaceful revision is a comedy,' Lenin wrote:

"The victory of the Entente and the Versailles peace has thrust back the great majority of German nations and put them into a position in which it is impossible to exist. The Versailles Treaty has created a situation in which Germany cannot dream for a moment that it will not be robbed, that it will not be deprived of the means necessary to live, that its population will not be doomed to starvation and extinction."

The revision, the real revision, which will not substitute one forcible peace for another, Lenin expects from the proletarian revolution:

". . . Like the Brest peace for Germany, the Versailles peace will end for France and England with a defeat for the capitalists and victory of the proletariat."

And he expects the real revision from the strengthening of the Soviet Union:

"The Soviet Union is a power which destroys the Versailles Treaty If Soviet Russia is strengthened the Versailles Treaty will collapse, as was nearly the case in July, 1920, following the first blow by the Red Army."

It is but natural that Lenin does not only indicate the imperialist contradictions, which must lead to a new world butchery in the camp of imperialism, if this is not prevented by the revolution, but points out at the same time the new cycle of interventions against the Soviet Union:

"We do not only live in one State, but in a system of States, and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the imperialist States is inconceivable for any considerable length of time. Eventually, one or the other must win."

Lenin always emphasized the inevitability of the attempt on the part of the imperialist Powers to organize ever fresh acts of intervention against the land of Soviets. He wrote:

"The development of capitalism takes place, to the highest degree, unequally in different countries. It could not be otherwise, under conditions of commodity production. Hence, the irrefutable conclusion: Socialism cannot conquer simultaneously IN ALL countries. It conquers first of all in one or in a group of countries, but the remainder for some time remain bourgeois or pre-bourgeois countries. This is bound to evoke not merely a tendency but the direct endeavor of the bourgeoisie of other countries to crush the victorious proletariat of the Socialist State. In such cases, war on our part would be a lawful and just act. It would be a war for Socialism, for the liberation of other peoples from the bourgeoisie."

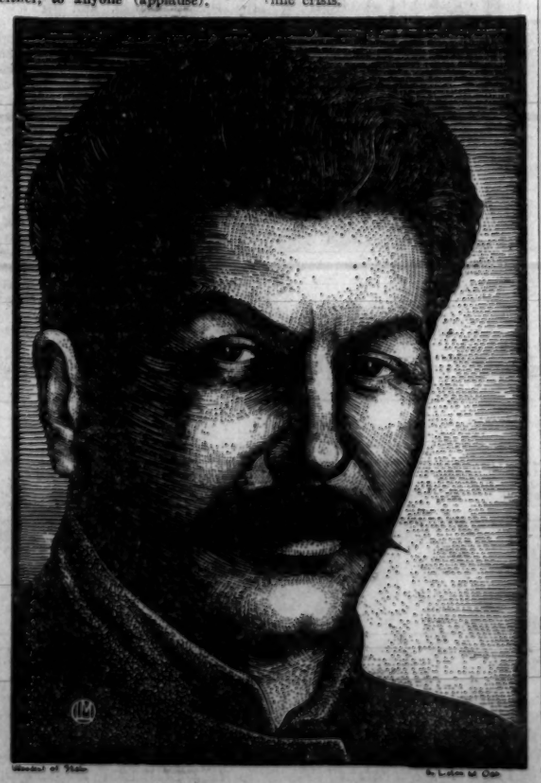
The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, have worked untiringly for the realization of this bequest. To win over the workers and peasants of the imperialist Powers, to win the confidence of the small oppressed countries and the oppressed nations and countries, to obtain the sympathy of the petty-bourgeoisie and the intellectual middle class, to utilize the imperialist antagonisms in the interest of Socialist construction and the extension of peace, of the breathing space—this has been, and still is, the meaning of the policy of the Soviet Union. Up to now, she has been able to carry out this policy, because she was strong and powerful, because Socialist industrialization and the Socialist reorganization of agriculture have tremendously increased the power and force of the Soviet Union, because the peace policy of the Soviet Union was linked up with the realization of the First Five-Year Plan, and the beginning of the realization and carrying out of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Peace Policy of U. S. S. R.

By J. STALIN

OUR policy is a policy of peace and strengthening of trading relations with all countries. The result of that policy is the improvement of relations with a number of countries, and the conclusion of a number of agreements for trade, technical assistance, etc.

. . .The result of that policy is the fact that we have succeeded in maintaining peace and have not allowed our enemies to draw us into conflict, despite a number of provocative acts and adventurist assaults by the warmongers. For the future no less we shall continue this policy of peace, with all our strength and with all our resources. **We don't want a single foot of foreign territory. But we shall not give up a single inch of our own territory either, to anyone** (applause).



Chinese Communists Greet 14th Birthday of C. P., U. S.

"U. S. Imperialism Has Slaughtered the Chinese People and Intervened Against the Chinese Revolution"

TO the fighters for the liberation of the toiling masses of the U.S.A.—the Communist Party of the United States of America, its fighting Central Committee, its entire membership, and to the whole proletariat of the U.S.A., on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the American proletariat, the Communist Party of China sends hearty Bolshevik greetings!

The Communist Party of the U.S.A., in the fourteen years of its existence, through its hard and uncompromising struggles against the strongest post-war imperialism—American imperialism—and its agents, such as the leaders of the American Socialist Party, and the American Federation of Labor, the counter-revolutionary Trotsky and Lovestone groups, etc., has recorded great efforts and achievements in the struggle for the interests of the American workers, farmers and all the toiling masses, for the equal rights and self-determination of the Negroes, against imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the support of the revolution in China, Cuba and other semi-colonial and colonial countries.

All this proves that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is the only revolutionary leader of the American toiling and exploited masses and that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is a fighting detachment of the World Proletarian Revolution.

* * *

WHEN Roosevelt proclaimed his "National Industrial Recovery Act," which attempts to carry out, behind the screen of national and social demagogies, the policy of aggravating the exploitation and suppression of the toiling masses at home, of intensifying imperialist plunder and slaughter against the colonial masses, and of more urgently preparing for imperialist war; the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is the only Party which organizes and leads the employed and unemployed workers, the Negro masses and the toilers against the "new deal" of American finance capital. This again proves that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is the only Party which can lead the broad masses to struggle for a revolutionary way out of the crisis and for their final liberation.

United States imperialism has over and again directly slaughtered the Chinese people and intervened against the Chinese Revolution. At the same time, it is the most active and mighty master of the Chinese landlord-bourgeois Kuomintang reactionary government of Nanking. Especially during the six "suppression campaigns" of the Kuomintang militarists against the leader and vanguard of the Chinese anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution, the Chinese Soviet Government and its workers and peasants Red Army, Yankee imperialism has rendered enormous financial, military and other assistance to the Kuomintang militarists in order to smash the vanguard of the colonial revolutionary movement, the Chinese Revolution.

When the leaders of the American Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor, together with the Trotsky and Lovestone renegades, support these murderous undertakings of American imperialism and brand the Chinese Red Army as "bandits," the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is the only Party which has been unrelentingly rallying the American toiling masses against the division of China and for the support of the Chinese Revolution.

When the Chinese Soviet movement and the Chinese Red Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, are developing and consolidating their successes following the smashing defeats of the Kuomintang militarists in all the five suppression campaigns, the Kuomintang butchers are now conducting, under the dictates and with the support of world imperialism, an even more brutal, sixth suppression campaign against the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army.

American imperialism has again played its important role by giving a loan of $50,000,000, supplying bombing planes, munitions, poison gas and military experts to the Nanking government for the murder and slaughter of the Chinese masses. **We are fully confident that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. will even more energetically and efficiently organise and lead the masses against the bloody deeds of American imperialism and to give even more direct and effective help to the Chinese Revolution.**

* * *

WE are fully confident that, under the Leninist leadership of the Communist International, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. will develop itself in the flames of class struggle to be a real Bolshevik Party, to prepare the masses for the final overthrow of American imperialism when the moment arrives and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States of America.

Long live the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and its fighting C.C.!

Long live the American proletariat!

Long live the Communist International, the general staff of the World Proletarian Revolution.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.

Federal Barge Line Seeks Strikebreakers

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The superintendent of the Federal Barge Line here in St. Louis has started a dirty deal for the M.W.I.U. members who just won a strike, the first victory for the workers on the St. Louis river front. Odell, the Lily White superintendent, has started the old system of picking workers that used to work on the docks and barges two or more years ago that were fired on account of being drunk while on the job. These workers say they won't join the union, but the Dock Committees are on the job to see that they either join the M.W.I.U. or keep away from the docks.

Odell also tells the workers if there is another strike he will call out the army to put the workers in their place.

The only place for workers here in St. Louis is in the T.U.U.L. organization that fights against wage cuts and starvation.

395,000 SURPLUS CARS, REPORT SHOWS

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—What can be expected from railroad buying of new cars and other equipment, was revealed today by the report of the American Railway Association showing 395,451 surplus cars in good repair and ready for service.

The railroads are now running at about 50 per cent of capacity.

Over 300 Illinois Miners Striking Since February 1932

Have Stayed Out Despite Efforts of the State Police and Mine Owners to Force Them Back

By a Worker Correspondent

COAL VALLEY, Ill.—Over 300 miners of the Valley View, the Rex, the McKeag, and the Sunshine Mines, two miles from Coal Valley, Ill., have been out on strike since February, 1932. As the newspapers of nearby towns have scarcely mentioned the strike, a group of us from the Workers' Hall, Rock Island, Ill., decided to investigate the strike. The miners greeted us with great friendliness. When we arrived they were picketing the highways near the entrance to the Valley View Mine No. 2. No sooner had we sat down by the roadside to talk when a scab truck driver, driving by on his way to help ride the scabs from the mines up the road to their quarters nearby, mocked at the strikers, thumbing his nose and yelling foul names. It was all the leaders could do to restrain some of the miners from going after this scab.

One miner laughed and said, "You fellows want to know what's wrong out here. Well, everything's wrong. We ain't made a decent living here for years. And nobody seems to give a damn—it's just like that smart alec truck driver. They're all against us."

Another said, "We thought we was going to get a New Deal, but all we get is another dirty deal."

Another said, "We aren't Communists, but we ain't going to stand for the kind of treatment we've been getting."

One of our comrades said there were hundreds of Communists in jail in this country for defending the rights of miners, and said the Communists couldn't be so bad if they were the miners' friends.

The miners said the Communists couldn't be so bad then, if that was true. They told us they were out under the leadership of the Progressive Miners' Union, which was sending them some relief. They also said that the mine owners tried to sabotage the strike by bringing in two United organizers, who'd been kicked out of their own unions for scabbing some years before. But the miners went out under the leadership of a local man, and had stayed out since February despite the efforts of state police and mine owners to force them back.

"These are the conditions we're striking against:

"1. Against pumping our own water.

"2. Against the mine owners' refusal to pay for 'dead' work, 'breakthrough' or cross cuts.

"3. Rate on solid work cut to $2.10 last winter, cut again to $1.70.

"4. Against the use of imported scabs.

"5. Against short weights. The mine owners put a limit on car weights. If a miner got 2,100 pounds on a load, he'd only get 1,800 pounds credit.

"6. Against the bosses' favoritism toward their picked men. Boss never kept turns with cars; favored the stool pigeons.

"7. Against the super, Bob Sackfield's brutality. The miners particularly resented his cursing at them."

One cop, Louie Lavelle, No. 393, struck Howard Harrington, a 19-year-old miner, without provocation.

The miners' wives, who were with them on the picket line, said their men brought home as low as $8 and $10, and $15 to $21 at the highest a week, when working.

The miners asked many questions about the Daily Worker and about Russia. One of our comrades made a brief talk on the Daily Worker, and another spoke at greater length on the conditions among the miners of Soviet Russia. When the miners heard how the Russian miners only worked six hours a day, for pay that brought them more food and better homes than these American miners were earning, they pressed us with questions about the Soviet Union.

Worker Correspondents Show Need of Solidarity of Negro, White Workers

Lets Apples Rot While He Watches Unemployed Starve

GIRARD, Kans.—Here is a rich dairyman whose name is Mr. Turner. He has a big apple orchard and there are about 30 bushels of apples lying on the ground rotting and wasting. And every day poor Negroes and white people come and ask to pick some for their children and he refuses them. He said he would rather see them rotten, and will not let anyone pick even one apple from his orchard.

August 23 three Negro girls came five miles to pick some apples and he said they could go to the store and buy some. That is how they waste their products and won't let poor people have what they need for their health.

Now that the NRA is passed workers here have to pay double on everything in the stores, but the farmers' products are not raised. The mine conditions are the same. The wages are the same, same hours, and just one day a week. But if the miner wants to buy anything he has to pay double price.

Ohio Hospital Fails to Treat Negro Patient

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A worker who worked at the General Hospital one year and six months, had her eyes go bad on her. Then she told a medical doctor, and the medical doctor told her to work up until July 15 if she could. She went on with her work until July 15 and got her pay. She was taken in for a patient for treatment for her eyes, and they told her it was a catarrh. She was there 19 days, and they did not give her any treatment, and it looked like they never cared if she went blind or not.

This case was taken up by the Unemployed Council. This shows you how the Negro is taken care of in the General Hospital in the city of Cincinnati.

Starvation Conditions on A Street in Birmingham

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Conditions are growing worse here daily. I hesitate to write for I am afraid people will not believe me. Here are a few things in one street alone:

A child born dead—little head all caved in—no bones—just gristle—the mother dying with pellagra. Her diet for nearly three months consisted of "poke weed" salad, a kind of greens that grows wild in the spring, no milk, eggs, fruit, or other food except cornmeal, molasses, coffee and dried peas, and very little of that.

A family of seven children—father's health gone in the struggle to feed them, water cut off, these children are dirty, hungry, sores on them and sleeping on piles of rags. They fight with each other over the little food they can get. The baby, 17 months old, weighs 12 pounds and looks like an old man in the face. The seven-year-old girl looks like a child of three.

The mother took them to a doctor. His prescription read, "These children are dying of starvation," and when the Red Cross woman drove up in fine car in her fashionable clothes and read it, she was furious and said he ought to lose his license. Eight other families in almost the same shape.

The answer? They are all in a "block committee" now and meeting each week. Have elected and sent committees with demands for relief, have obtained a small measure of temporary relief and are more determined than ever. These are all white people. They are beginning to learn that the Negro people are suffering the same way and that we must all join together and then we can force the class that has everything to "come across" or there will be the biggest fight this winter the South has seen yet!

Only Delegates Company Picks Are on Company Union

By an Oil Worker Correspondent

BAYONNE, N. J.—In spite of the big promises of the NRA here in Bayonne, we see that it is really only a big fake. We were supposed to get a pay increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the Standard Oil. But when our hours are cut to 36 hours from 40 hours, the pay remains the same. When prices go up so fast you can see how we have been fooled.

The company formed a company union last week. We were supposed to elect two delegates from each department for the workers. Then the bosses elect two delegates from each department. But how does this work out? We are given a list of names which the bosses themselves pick, and only on these names are we permitted to vote. The company nominates our delegates. At the same time, to these delegates are added the superintendent and the general superintendent of the company—which gives the company a sure majority.

The company made a big fuss about hiring back workers. Every morning many workers come to ask for jobs. The boss takes about 50 and then sends them to the doctor for an OK. The doctor turns the majority of them away. He claims some of them have high blood pressure, or low blood pressure—or anything to keep the men off the job. This is some swindle! When you figure out that about eight years ago there were 8,000 working here, and now about 1,500—you can understand how many are permanently out of work here.

Also, those who are hired are mostly younger fellows. There is an "insurance" rule in the Standard Oil that no man under 35 can be hired. Just figure out how many will be unable to get jobs. These new workers also get less pay than those on the job. They not only get less pay under the NRA scale, but it comes to a pay cut on even the old scale.

What we have to do is to get our groups together and start our work to build up our own Oil Workers' Union.

ATTACK NEGRO CHILDREN

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — In a New York neighborhood a group of white children and another of Negro started to throw stones at each other and exchanged the discriminatory words that the capitalists taught them in schools. A few minutes later two gangsters came after the Negro children, and while the Negro children ran into the basements of the neighborhood, the capitalist gangsters were unable to frame them, as the crowd gathered in the street.

Strike and Relief Struggles Bring Negro and White Together

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The chauvinistic tendencies of the workers of the Unemployed Council was broken down 100 per cent at a mass meeting called by the Unemployed Council No. 7 and the Negro members of the striking nut pickers of the Food Workers' Industrial Union Local 111.

We called a mass meeting on the street and asked the workers to the hall. The hall was overflowing. Many workers were on the outside.

In the southeast side of St. Louis, the workers have now something in common, such as a constable who beats children and their parents when they are getting evicted. It came to headquarters today that the city thug beat up a starved father and son for protecting their furniture from being smashed by the legal thugs. The workers in the neighborhood are realizing that the Blue Buzzard has nothing for either white or Negro workers, and only through the unity of both races will they succeed in real relief, Unemployment Insurance.

All the Unemployed Councils in St. Louis are now driving the sales of the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is being pushed at all meetings, many workers here want to read the paper but can't afford the 3c to buy it.

Alabama Lynch Terror Defended by Boss Politician

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Me.—A committee from the Portland branch of the I.L.D. [illegible] permission by the ... the local A.M.E. Church (Negro) on the Scottsboro case. The speeches were well received and much enthusiasm was expressed. As a resolution was about to be taken to send a pro[illegible] to the Supreme Court of Alabama, the floor was taken by former judge Max L. Pinansky, one of the notorious "red baiters" in the State of Maine, who went to every extreme of capitalist political jokery to give the impression that the "purest justice" prevails in all the courts and that if there were no Negroes on the jury in the Scottsboro case it was merely an accident.

The writer is not a member of the I.L.D. but was merely a spectator at the meeting, but in 20 years of listening to capitalist propaganda he never heard such a piece of political fakery.

$2 for 12-Hours' Work in Forests Cutting Pulpwood

By a Worker Correspondent

BRULE, Wis.—The Northern Pulpwood & Timber Co. and the Cornell Wood Products Co., two of the biggest concerns of their kind in Wisconsin, are reaping huge profits.

During the summer the woods workers were paid 4 cents a stick for every stick cut and peeled. A worker who is experienced may be able to cut about 50 or 60 sticks a day, working about 12 to 14 hours a day. The writer has noticed in many places even women, the wives of the men, working in the woods.

When the company nears the end of the cutting season (they cut only during the summer) they order a stop to peeling the sticks and pay 1½ cents for cutting. This is what is called "rough cutting."

Near the close of the summer the company hires trucks to take this pulpwood to the railroad for shipment to the paper mill. For hauling a cord of wood 10 miles they get about a dollar. They average about four trips a day.

To get the wood they are forced to go right into the woods where it is piled. The roads cut into the woods are full of sharp stumps that ruin expensive tires.

The truckmen have to do their own loading and unloading and must hire a helper or two. Most of the truck owners are poor farmers and workers who have sunk their last dollar as a first payment on a truck.

The state taxes the truck owners up to the hilt. Truck license costs about $35; trailer licenses from $7.50 to $150.00; drivers' license is required and there is impending a mile tax.

Party members who are working in the woods should see to it that the workers are shown the right way to fight for better conditions under the leadership of a Red Trade Union.

Soviet Union Example Shows How to Fight NRA Slavery

Only Abolition of Capitalist Ownership of the Factories, Etc., Can Put an End to the Economic Crisis

This is the sixth of a series of articles by Comrade Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, on the purpose and effects of the N.R.A. Browder showed in his previous articles that the N.R.A. is only the capitalist way out of the crisis.

* * *

By EARL BROWDER

VI.

"Oh, so you're a radical, a Red," exclaims our defender of the Blue Buzzard. "You are one of those anarchists who want a bloody revolution in America, who preach force and violence. You are opposed to Americanism. That's why you criticize the N.R.A!"

What is a "radical" or a "Red"? Read your capitalist newspaper again and you will see that this name is applied to everyone and anyone who calls upon the working class to organize and fight for its rights, who helps to lead this fight, who refuses to trust in the promises of the class enemy, who exposes their tricks and maneuvers, who fights with all energy for better conditions NOW and who points the way to the final solution of all the problems, the revolutionary solution, the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

You see, then, it is not so terrible to be a "radical" or a "Red."

But we are not anarchists, we are not for disorder. The only real anarchists are the capitalists, who by their wild competition, their ruthless grabbing for individual profits, create this world-wide disorder and chaos of the crisis, of the many wars going on, of the bigger war preparing.

We are not for violence and bloodshed! It is the capitalists who everyday carry out the violent and bloody suppression of strikes. It is the capitalists who bring upon the world that supreme example of violence and bloodshed of imperialist wars. We fight against all such violence and bloodshed with all our power. The abolition of all such violence and bloodshed can only be achieved by the accomplishment of our aim, the overturning of capitalist power and the establishment of a Workers' Government.

We are not for the destruction of goods and houses! It is the capitalists and their government which is destroying wheat, cotton, milk, fruits—all the things people are dying for lack of—which destroys the productive forces by keeping them standing idle, rusting away, which keeps the buildings standing empty while millions freeze for lack of shelter. We are against all this destruction. We want all the wheat and cotton given to the people to feed and clothe them with. We want all the factories to open to make more things for the masses to consume. We want the houses opened up for the homeless to live in!

We are not un-American! Since when has it become un-American to revolt against oppression and tyranny? Since when is it un-American to call for revolutionary struggle to overthrow a tyrannical and destructive system? The United States was born in "treason" against King George and the British Empire. The U. S. was born in revolutionary struggle. It was born in the confiscation of the private property of the feudal landlords. That good old American tradition of revolution is today kept alive ONLY by the Communist arty. We are the only true Americans. The Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties are all renegade to the basic American tradition of Revolution.

These fundamental features of Americanism were explained long ago by that eminently American historian, John Lothrop Motley, in the following words:

"No man on either side of the Atlantic, with Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins will dispute the right of a people, or of any portion of a People, to rise against oppression, to demand a redress of grievances, and in case of denial of justice to take up arms to vindicate the sacred principles of liberty. Few Englishmen or Americans will deny that the source of government is the consent of the governed, or that any nation has the right to govern itself, according to its own will. When the silent consent is changed to fierce remonstrance, the revolution is impending. The right of revolution is indisputable. It is written on the whole record of our race. British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. Many of the crowned kings were rebels or usurpers. Hampden, Pym, and Oliver Cromwell; Washington, Adams and Jefferson—all were rebels. It is no word of reproach. But these men all knew the work they had set themselves to do. They never called their rebellion 'praiseable secession.' They were sustained by the consciousness of right when they overthrew established authority, but they meant to overthrow it. They meant rebellion, civil war, bloodshed, infinite suffering for themselves and their whole generation, for they accounted them welcome substitutes for insulted liberty and violated right. There can be nothing plainer, then, than the American right of revolution."

Americans have always been able to solve a basic crisis by revolutionary means. In 1776 we smashed the fetters of reactionary feudal rule by the European absentee landlords. In 1861 we smashed the feudal remnants of Negro slavery. With the same resolute and revolutionary determination we must, in 1933, turn to the task of smashing the oppressive and destructive rule of the Wall Street monopolist capitalists who have brought our country to the brink of destruction.

"If that be treason, make the most of it!"

* * *

"That's a beautiful dream," admits our admirer of General Johnson and his blue bird, "but its Utopian. It wouldn't work. We can't get along without the capitalists."

That used to sound like a crushing argument. But that was long ago when the capitalist system was working, after a fashion, and there was no other example of social organization except the feudal, pre-capitalist societies. But today such an argument falls very flat.

It is exactly capitalism that doesn't work. The whole system has cracked up so completely that nobody pretends to deny the fact any more.

The only country in the world that has no crisis today is that country where they got rid of all their capitalists. That is Soviet Russia, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

No Crisis in Soviet Union

Russia, when it was ruled by the capitalists and feudal landlords, under the Czar, was the most backward country of Europe. But after the Russian workers and farmers defeated the old government and its landlord and capitalist class supporters after they set up their own government of Workers' and Farmers' Councils (Soviets), after they chased out the capitalists or put them into overalls—since then that backward old country has made amazing strides forward.

Just look at a few things they were able to do, at a time when our capitalist system was falling about our ears and threatening to destroy us.

In Soviet Russia production has increased threefold over the pre-war figure. Meanwhile, our production dropped more than one-half.

The Soviets abolished unemployment entirely. In America we threw 17,000,000 out of their jobs.

The Soviets multiplied their schools and cultural facilities by five or six times, and turned billions of dollars in this development. In America our school system is falling to pieces, its revenues are drying up, our school teachers are unpaid, our culture is stultified.

(To Be Continued)

In the Home

By HELEN LUKE

Saturday used to be the national pay-day—and now, what is it? Just the end of another tough week. And a hot week, too; so on the chance that Saturday will be warm, there is a rather simple menu that doesn't require much cooking. The cold platter for dinner, furthermore, will give us an opportunity to clear the cupboard and ice-box of odds and ends of food. (If any!)

Use any cereal you like for breakfast—oatmeal or wheatena—the directions are on the box. Prepare potato salad and pudding right after breakfast. There are prepared packages of "chocolate pudding" on the market, but you can make your own mixture much more cheaply, I'm sure.

Rinse a pan with cold water, and put in it over a low fire 2 cups milk. In a big cup mix 4 level tablespoons cornstarch, 4 slightly rounded tablespoons sugar, 2 heaping teaspoons cocoa, and a pinch of salt. Mix with two tablespoons water, and several from the pan of milk.

When the milk begins to boil, pour the starch mixture slowly into the milk, stirring briskly as it thickens. The thinner you have made the mixture the less danger of pudding getting lumpy. Stir while cooking about 5 minutes. Put into a bowl or small cups or molds. Nuts and a few drops vanilla make it more interesting.

There were cold boiled potatoes from yesterday. Cut in small cubes. Mix a tablespoon each of vinegar or water, a teaspoon of sugar, and a little salt and pepper. (Double these amounts if you have a lot of potatoes.) Pour over potatoes and mix.

Add any or all of the following items: half a small cucumber, peeled and diced; a stick chopped celery, a diced hard-boiled egg, a bit of chopped green pepper, half a finely chopped onion. Then mix all together with enough mayonnaise or salad dressing to moisten, and put in icebox.

If there are mashed potatoes left from yesterday, form these into flat round cakes, dip in flour and fry in a little fat until brown on both sides, and use for lunch.

For the asparagus soup use either fresh asparagus, or a can of Campbell's mixed with equal amount of milk. If fresh is used, I'd suggest that the stalks, after being washed, be cut about two inches from bottom and the tough ends boiled, juice squeezed out, and ends discarded. Then cook the tips, cut in pieces, in same water until very tender; add milk and seasoning and butter; then reheat.

The cold platter, if nicely laid out, generally goes over big. Use one very large or two small plates. Any or all of the following items will be suitable to use. Slices of any cold meats, such as roasts; bologna, salami, liverwurst, head-cheese, corned beef, boiled ham, sardines. Sliced cheese. Cole slaw. At intervals around edge of platter, halves of hard-boiled egg, sections of tomato, and slices of raw onion. On the meat, some sticks and hearts of celery, and rings of red or green peppers. If there were salmon cakes left from last night, slice in thin strips and use them too.

Put the potato salad on lettuce leaves on another plate if the big one is too crowded. If you can afford such luxuries, serve with the cold plate mustard, or horseradish mixed with catsup, or Worcestershire sauce. The big platter goes in the middle of the table. Elect a referee if necessary.

Hard-boiled eggs may be "deviled" in the following manner. Cut egg in halves, lift out yolks, and put through coarse sieve. Season with vinegar (or lemon), salt, pepper, sugar, and a bit of dressing if you have it. Offhand I can't give exact amounts—I'll work it out later. (When I have some eggs.)

Mix well, and pile back into whites of eggs. Very nice for lunches, if halves are put back together and eggs wrapped well. Not very good for little kids unless made with lemon juice, though.

TODAY'S MENU

Breakfast

Fresh sliced peaches
Cooked cereal, milk
Coffee

Lunch

Tomato and bacon sandwiches
Potato cakes
Chocolate pudding
Tea

Dinner

Cream of asparagus soup
Assorted cold plate
Coffee
Cake or cookies

Comrade housewives, those of you who still have access to a house, a stove, and some wood, please, pretty please with sugar on it, do throw a Pie-party or a Cookie-festival or a Chop suey-carnival or something for the benefit of the Daily Worker. If something drastic isn't done immediately, our beloved paper will have to fold up like a wet pretzel or a rubber noodle.

If it will help, I'll print recipes for cookies or cake or most anything. I'll give you my mother's recipe for beautiful Butterscotch Pie. I'll even give you her cherished recipe for Lemon Pie, the kind that made the "Buttercup" famous.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

This neat dress for little sister will be easy to make with the "Instructor" that goes with the pattern. The frock has bloomers underneath. It would be nice in a flowered cotton material, or, for cold winter days, in washable wool challis or crepe.



Pattern 1622 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 4 takes 2½ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

FASHION NOTE

We suspect the new dresses will be worn longer, very much longer — about three months longer, in fact.

Building a Children's Movement in Detroit

A budding children's movement has been finally established in the "Black Belt" of Detroit after years of unsuccessful attempts. The methods used before the era of the "Open Letter" were not successful because we depended only on the Party and Young Communist League for leadership, and did not make any attempts to develop a new leadership outside of the Party and League.

About one and one-half years ago we thought we had a pretty good movement. We had organized a "Free Food Fighters Club" around the Russell School, and we even started a Parent's League.

One Party and two League members were rushing themselves to death to be here and there. We even succeeded in getting relief for some of the children. And what happened? We worked hard individually without involving the parents and older children in the leadership. Again and again we requested help in the form of more leaders from the Party and League. But forces were small and no more comrades were forthcoming. Seeing no other way out, the few active comrades slowed down little by little and finally when we looked around the movement had evaporated right into the hands of the "Moorish" American and other reactionary organizations.

After the "Open Letter" our forces, our best forces, were put into the "Black Belt" with new determination. We started checking up on children's work, and, of course, could not find one functioning group. We had to start from the beginning and this time we decided to use a new method of work.

We had practically the same forces as before. We set to work with the idea in mind to apply the Open Letter, in developing new cadres.

I visited the contacts that I still knew of. Many were now members of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. They were quick to respond to our interpretation of the NRA and "New Deal" in connection with their children.

This is how we went about it this time: We got a group of children and a group of parents. Within two or three meetings we were able to recognize those who had the qualities of a leader. At once they were assigned as captains of different children's groups according to their neighborhood. Each captain had a few children for whom they were responsible (seeing that they attend meetings, etc.). At first we had joint meetings of the groups and their captains. The number grew too large for one meeting and after a thorough discussion with all the captains it was decided that each captain and his or her group should have individual educational meetings in the respective neighborhoods once a week and one joint meeting in the form of a social gathering once a week. In this way the individual groups were able to grow much faster.

For example, Mrs. Porter (wife of James Porter, Negro worker who was recently killed by Detroit police) had a group of eight children at first and two weeks after the decision to meet separately she succeeded in increasing her group to 25. By going from house to house she also got parents interested. Now her group has one of the older children, Julia, 16 year-old Negro girl, as an assistant captain. They are rapidly developing their own group leadership and initiative. Now Mrs. Porter, whom we had drawn in the work from the LSNR has signed up for the Communist Party and Julia is being taken into the Young Communist League.

Both of these comrades are examples showing the correctness of our new method of work, and we ourselves, in this district, think that this way of developing outside leadership will actually make the children's movement a mass movement of Young Pioneers.

At present we have four groups, four captains, and four assistant captains. Our concentration lies in three blocks in the vicinity of a local school where demands and activity is developing around the free food, clothing, and school supplies. Our leaders in this movement may not be politically developed, but they sure know how to build and carry on a movement.

We would like to hear the experiences of other districts on children's work.

Adventures in Bamboozle Land

—By O'Zim





Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Answers to Questions.

How to Run this Column and—Make Money

H. R.—We might have felt insulted by your letter, if it were not so stupid. Besides, we remember you from the time we were treasurer and one of the Directors of the Bronx Labor Temple when you tried to sell us a piece of "valuable" real estate and a fat commission. The reasons we reject your proposition now are the same as then; but you will not understand it if we told you. One of them may impress a "practical" man like you. The scheme will not work. Within a week after it's put in operation, the readers will "get on to it." They are not as stupid as you are, you know! Besides, the "specialist" you want us to "work" with is well known to us. He has even failed to graduate from the old 10th rate Medical (Eclectic) Night College which had to be closed by the Regents of the State of New York. How he obtained a license to practice is beyond our understanding, but we can guess!....

* * *

Neratitis (?)

P. D.—We rarely complain that letters are too brief; the great majority of those we receive being entirely too long. But your letter consisting of seven words: "Neratitis, what shall I do for it?", is a baffling mystery. Do you mean neuritis (an inflammation of the nerve), or keratitis, which affects the eye? We could not find the disease you mention in any of our books, nor at the library of the Academy of Medicine. In despair, we submitted the matter to our pet monkey, Mona. She assumed that wistful look which makes her so lovable and signified that our correspondent might have meant NIRATITIS, the American epidemic of a well-known pandamic disease of capitalism, characterized by hardening of the heart and intolerable itching of the palms.

* * *

Vaccination and Immunization

P. Kelly, Detroit—If there are no cases of smallpox in Detroit, there is no urgent need to have your child vaccinated, but they will not allow it to go to school unless you bring a certificate that the child had been vaccinated. The reason for this rule is that the authorities are afraid of an epidemic of smallpox, if a person suffering from the disease happens to come to Detroit. When there will be no more cases of smallpox in the world, there will be no necessity to vaccinate children.

As to the immunization against diphtheria, we should advise you to let your child get the three "shots," even if it is not compulsory. It protects against the disease, notwithstanding the claims of the ignorant.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City

WHAT A WORLD!



By Michael Gold

You Know Me Al

THERE was a universal cry of sincere grief and affection when Ring Lardner passed on. He was a modest, generous friend in private life, an enemy of bunk in every form, and a writer of deep and unspoken integrity. Like many who graduate from the ranks of American newspaper reporting, Ring Lardner never thought of himself as an artist. The word has been cheapened by all the effete little poseurs, until a real man hesitates to use it any more. Yet the much-abused word still means something, and one can only say that Ring Lardner, slangy reporter who covered baseball games, was one of the literary artists of our time.

He began his career, of all unlikely places, in that garbage dump of cheap fairy tales for the white collar dupes of capitalism, the fat, false and foolish Saturday Evening Post.

He had been, of all things, a reporter of sporting news, and his first stories were concerned with the misadventures of a dumb baseball player. This athletic moron was illiterate and vain. He was self-centred and a hero-worshipper, his hero being himself. Nothing outside of baseball existed for this barbarian, this brainless product of professional sport.

Lardner's stories consisted of a series of letters by the athlete to his sweetheart. The peculiar language and incredible stupidity of this popular American type was caught in Lardner's prose as by some fine laboratory instrument.

Casual readers accepted the stories as a grand farce, and yet they were a form of inconoclasm. Up till then, the sporting writers had cooperated with the entrepreneurs of capitalist sport in building up a fake glamour around the racket. Romantic stories were told of the athletes; they were surrounded with an atmosphere of valor, charm and personality. You might have thought a baseball player or prize fighter some kind of demi-god, and the myth-loving masses paid millions of dollars into the box office to behold these Olympians at play.

But Ring Lardner described one such demi-god in the exact terms of a scientist. Ever since it has been difficult to write very glamorously about the breed. Lardner set a new style in sports-writing. Pick up any capitalist newspaper, and turn to the sporting page. Read the star columnist there. He is generally a disillusioned cynic completely disgusted with capitalist professionalism, and exposing some of its lies daily. Also, he is usually the best writer on the paper, because he has the most freedom to speak. Some of these writers are still venal and glamorous, of course, but in the main, the sporting page presents one of the many inner contradictions of crazy capitalism.

* * *

Literary Pioneers

I HAVEN'T the critical temperament, and don't ever expect to be a really good Marxian critic of literature. But it sometimes grieves me to see how our critics lag behind the actual movements in the literary field.

It may be that the whole work is too new, too vast, and the workers too few for any completeness. But I have seen little by any proletarian critic on the literary movement of which Ring Lardner was a great, if unconscious pioneer.

It was a kind of populism in literature, a return, after decades of pretentious bourgeois writing, to the American masses. Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters in poetry, the younger Eugene O'Neill in the drama, and Sherwood Anderson and William Carlos Williams in fiction, were some of the figures in this renaissance.

What these writers had in common was a profound conviction of the epic quality of the daily life of the American worker and farmer, the emotion Walt Whitman had felt. They had sensitive eyes and ears, sharpened to every nuance of American proletarian life, every idiom and typical attitude.

It has always been there, this submerged American continent, but was less known to literature than the life of the Eskimo. Mark Twain and Walt Whitman had described it in their day, but gentility had set in, and the continent sank beneath waves of plush and prissiness.

The discoverers of the real America did a great job. What they lacked, of course, was a way out of all the meanness, tragedy, stupidity and real horror they described. But it is enough that they upset the applecart of smug bourgeois letters and opened the way for Communism.

* * *

The Problem of Style

IN HIS later work Ring Lardner developed a satire as savage almost as that of Strindberg. It was still considered humor, but the Saturday Evening Post wouldn't print it.

Some of his short stories of provincial meanness and the hard-boiled stupidity of Broadway are already classics.

But no proletarian critic has yet appraised them. I don't know why, except that maybe we have taken over the bourgeois prejudice which says that a pompous stuffed-shirt like Eugene O'Neill of the past few years is a tremendous thinker, while humorists like Ring Lardner, are after all, only humorists.

O'Neill has become a pretentious ham poet of the bourgeois eternities, but Ring Lardner never deserted the dirty city streets and tank towns. I think time will prove him the greater figure. His themes were limited, he was fascinated mostly by small town perversity and the shallow heart of Broadway. But within these limits he was as accurate as a De Maupassant.

He was a good hater. And he was a precise artist, who had managed to put down for the first time a certain exact something which was the flavor of America of the past two decades.

I think the proletarian writers have more to learn from him than from the Thornton Wilders, Cabells, O'Neills and other stuffed shirt escapists. The best of O'Neill's early work was proletarian, but romantic in the slummer's way. But Lardner had a deadly accuracy in describing bourgeois society which was like Gogol's, another "humorist" with a bitter heart.

No proletarian critic that I know has paid much attention to the difficult problem of style, of creative writing. They are historians and polemicists, a vital and necessary job at present. The young proletarian writer has little creative guidance. I would advise him, if he is bothered about style, to imitate Ring Lardner. Let him put a Communist content into this national literary form as developed by Lardner and he will be doing something really new.

Workers' Dance League to Hold Teachers' Meet

NEW YORK.—A teachers' and leaders' conference has been called by the Workers Dance League for today, at 2:30 p. m. at the New Dance Group studio, 12 E. 17th St. to formulate basic principles in teaching and organizing workers' dance groups. All teachers interested in this vital question are urged to attend.

The conference will include reports on present types of organization in Workers Dance League groups, methods of teaching and directing used in W. D. L. groups, and a survey of methods used in present day schools.

Representatives of the ballet, tap, Graham, Humphries, Duncan, Larson, Weidman, Wigman schools of dancing will be present.

* * *

Winfield and Group to Dance at Workers Dance League Forum

Hemsley Winfield, distinctive Negro dance personality, acclaimed for his direction and dancing in the opera "Emperor Jones," will interpret Basil Ruysdale's narration over station WOR, "Red Laquer and Jade," at the first of a series of Workers Dance League forums, to be given tomorrow evening, at 5:30 p. m., at the Y.M.C.A. on West 138th Street, Harlem.

Another feature, on the program will be "Black and White Solidarity Dance," performed by Add Bates and Hy Boris, members of the Workers Dance League.

The forum question, "Which Direction Shall the Negro Dance Take," will be led by Augusta Savage, well known Negro sculptress, and Winfield, followed by general discussion from the floor.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

(Manhattan)

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN will lecture on "What Is Happening In Russia," at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., 3rd floor, at 3 p.m. Adm. 20c.

VOLUNTEER Typists and Inserters urgently needed for Saturday and Sunday. Expenses of $1 a day paid. Report St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St. Ask for Lilyan at Box Office. United States Congress Against War.

HARLEM Workers School, last week of registration. 200 W. 135th St., Room 212B.

THE COOPERATIVE Colony, 3700 Bronx Park East, announces courses in Elementary, intermediate and advanced English; ABC of Communism; Political Economy; Russian and Esperanto. Term begins October 2. Register now at the shule between 8-10 p. m.

BANQUET to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Party given by Section No. 2, C. P. Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., 2nd floor. Admission 35c.

SECTION No. 1 Concert and Dance to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of C. P. Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Adm. 25c.

HOUSE PARTY, French Workers Club, 40 W. 65th St.

DANCE given by Washington Heights Unemployed Council, 501 West 161st St. corner Amsterdam Ave.

PARTY given by Anti-Imperialist League, 90 E. 10th St.

STUDIO PARTY and Dance given by Elia Reeves Bloor Br. I.L.D., 934 Broadway. Admission free.

Bronx

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by E. Tremont Workers Club, 1961 Prospect Avenue.

FIRST ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE given by Youth Branch 17 of R.N.M.A.S. at 4049 Third Avenue, Bronx. Admission 30c.

(Brooklyn)

RED wedding and entertainment held by the Alfred Levy Br. I.L.D. at 333 Sheffield Ave. Adm. 15c.

CLASS in "Political and Social Forces in American History," given by Jack Hardy at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Avenue, every Wednesday evening, at 8:30 p.m.

SECOND ANNUAL FALL Dance and Entertainment at Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave. Adm. 25c.

HOUSE PARTY given by Walter Rojek Br. I.L.D. at 168 Boerum St. Apt. 13.

Sunday

LECTURE on the "Election Campaign and the N.R.A." at Bronx Workers Club, 1618 Boston Road, at 8:30 p.m.

OPEN FORUM at Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St., on "Problems of Harlem Youth," by Leonard Patterson. Adm. free, 3 p.m.

OPEN FORUM at Tom Mooney Branch at 3 p.m. "Strike Wave and the N.R.A." at 818 Broadway. Adm. free.

OUTING to Camp Unity given by Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. Start 3 a.m. Round trip $1.

WELCOME PARTY for Comrade Shohan, given by Women's Council 21, at 261 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn. Refreshments. Admission free.

MEETING of Rose Pastor Stokes Br. of the I.W.O. at the home of N. Tiger, 593 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

DANCE given by Ukrainian Youth Club at 1538 Madison Ave. Adm. 25c for adults; 10c for children.

HIKE to Sylvan Lake, Staten Island, arranged by I.L.D. Hushka Youth Branch. Meet at 8 a.m. at Brighton Beach Station or at the Ferry at 9 a.m.

* * *

Springfield, Mass.

LECTURE "The Latest Development of the Scottsboro Case." Ada Wright and Ruby Bates, at Liberty Hall, 593 Dwight St. Adm. 10 cents.

* * *

Passaic, N. J.

WILL CELEBRATE the 14th Anniversary of C. P. on Sunday, Oct. 1st at Kanter's Auditorium, Monroe St. Interesting program.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD Red Literature Night, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 8:30 p.m. at John Reed Club, 136 W. 8th St. Readings, criticism, discussion from the floor.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa.

WEEK END OUTING to W.I.R. camp at Lumberville, Pa., Sept. 29th and 30th. Trucks and automobiles will leave from 473 N. 4th St., Friday at 6 P. M. and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Students Strike at the Ford-Endowed Berry Boys' School in Rome, Georgia

Auto King Donated $9,000,000 During the Last Few Years

By a Berry Alumnus

ATLANTA, Ga.—In the South we have many forms of fakery and bulldozing. Churches and schools, parading as great humanitarian institutions, poison the minds of our working people and keep us sleeping. Especially has this fakery been practiced on the poor mountain whites of the southern highlands. We are beset with dozens of so-called missionary schools proclaiming themselves the saviors of the poor mountain "white trash." They advertise themselves in the East and North as great philanthropic and charitable institutions.

As a southern mountaineer, I've grown up in our ways and customs. I've seen my people exploited—led hither and yon by false prophets of justice. I've seen sons and daughters of white workers swallowed up in the greed-philosophy of these self-centered missionary schools. I've seen the deadening and numbing effect that these schools have on the workers.

There are scores of such false institutions in the South—Berea, Lincoln Memorial University, Berry—, but of the whole despicable lot, the Berry School at Rome, Ga., is the most undermining and most dangercus to the white workers of the South. Like a gigantic, blood-thirsty octopus, this heartless institution reaches out its claws through the entire Southland, sucking up the cream of the southern workers and damning them to eternal uselessness in building a workers' world!

I do not pass judgment on Berry School without knowledge. In fact, I spent four years going to school there, and but for the fact that I constantly rebelled against their whole program and philosophy, I would now be the typical Berry student—striving to be "somebody," make money, a name, like Henry Ford, who is the greatest single supporter of this school, and a figure constantly held before Berry students for emulation.

Martha Berry, descendant of slave-owning southern aristocrats, has built an institution—a monument to the name of Martha Berry. Gigantic native stone buildings, erected by Henry Ford's millions, tower to the skies like old European feudal castles. The school property consists of dozens of such buildings and 20,000 acres of land. All have been donated by people who were touched by the sob stories which Martha Berry is so capable of giving about the "poor little mountain boys and girls." Berry has three divisions of schools, the Berry College, the Martha Berry School for Girls and the Berry High School for boys.

Henry Ford, one of America's greatest slave-drivers, has much interest in the Berry machine and its output. So perfectly does Berry turn out little capitalist robots that Ford, wishing to increase its efficiency, has donated about $9,000,000 in the last few years. Of course, Berry teaches nothing contrary to the will or greed philosophy of Henry Ford.

When in full session Berry schools have around 1,200 workers' sons and daughters. It is easy to see why men like Ford have interest in the kind of education they get.

But with all its vast wealth—monumental buildings, artificial lakes, private Dream House (for Miss Berry's use when she wants to invoke the Almighty), there has recently been serious discontent among summer working students at the boys' high school. In spite of the fact that no student at Berry is ever supposed to think, the entire high school student body of about 100, recently walked out on strike. (August 29.) School is not in session now, but students stay in the summer and work four months to pay for eight months' tuition in winter.

The immediate cause of this student strike was the disgracefully low wages paid to working students. The wage there this summer has been 10, 11 and 12 cents an hour, depending on how hard a boy worked, or the pull he had.

The school formerly paid on the basis of 15, 16 and 17 cents an hour, but "hard times" made the student wage come down. However, the tuition remained the same and prices in the school store where all students must buy supplies, had gone up considerably. This summer the students were not going to be able to make enough in the 4 months' hard labor to pay tuition for eight months' of school, besides working the two days each week which all students do at Berry through the regular eight months' school year.

Resenting this gross injustice, the students began laying plans for remedying their plight. They set up a Students' League and organized for a strike. And despite the fact that school officials deny that any trouble took place, on August 29 every student at the high school refused to work and marched to the auditorium en masse, demanding an audience of the principal, H. G. Hamrick.

Here I quote an interview with two student leaders in this strike:

"Monday morning we all went to the auditorium and sent after Hamrick. He came in and we put the big question to him; could he arrange our tuition so we could go to school eight months on four months' labor as students have always done here. Hamrick began asking questions about our strike and a letter we had sent him. No one would tell anything. He then told us it was impossible to have an answer by Wednesday night as we demanded. The students were rather tender and granted him more time. He came to a conclusion quicker and quieter than we expected. He met the executive committee that day and gave us some information that night. He brought Mr. Keown and Dr. Green, president of the college, with him. Mr. Keown made a long speech. He told us it wasn't the school's place to change the thing. He said we would have to look out for ourselves. The students told him they were not expecting the school to look out for them, all they wanted was a decent deal and a chance to make enough money to go to school on this year. Hamrick told us that Miss Berry was away in the North—begging money for us to go to school on and would not come home on account of a thing like this. Then old man Keown, the hog with the goat's beard, as one boy called him, said: 'Boys, the thing is a small question compared with what we have to deal with.' Then one boy said, 'You consider it a small question when none of us have sufficient clothes to wear! Then there is our tuition which we won't be able to make at 10 cents an hour. We want to go to school. We don't have clothes to go through the winter months on.'

"We asked them to make efforts to meet our demands. They refused there in the meeting. As soon as we left them we had a private meeting. Here we decided to strike for what we had asked. We were to strike but not to destroy any property. We went on strike Tuesday morning. Then we held another meeting and every boy agreed to leave school if we didn't get what we asked.

"Since then some of the hard-boiled bosses have talked about having the leaders of the strike expelled. The foremen are all hard on the boys. This summer we have been made to work in rain and mud, even, at times, when we were supposed to be at the dining hall. The foremen treat the boys very unkind. They seem to think they are above us and too good to have anything to do with us."

With all the school officials' promises not to expel any leaders in this strike, in the other day's mail, I received a letter from one of the leaders quoted above in which he says:

"I guess you note that my post mark is not from Berry. With information Hamrick got from stool-pigeons, he came to the conclusion that the school would be better off without me. They wanted to get me off the campus as quickly and quietly as possible. I insisted that the other boys keep the Student League going. Mr. Hamrick now says that most of the boys, especially the leaders in the strike, will be expelled. He said since news of the strike had got out to newspapers, somehow or other, he was no longer bound to keep his promise to not expel anyone. I don't know how the other boys will get along with the League. And I don't know what I will do now that I am out of school with no way of paying tuition in another school. But I am quite willing to be expelled if what I did will help the other students after me to build a strong League and carry on the work I am sent away for. I worked hard there this summer to make enough to go to school on this winter, but all that is only the price paid in the struggle to build a world of justice and plenty for the millions of suffering workers all over the world. Do you have any suggestions to make to me?"

And so we see how the greatest faker missionary school deals with its student-slaves.

Students Are Children of Poor Mountaineers in the South



NEW YORK.—While going over their correspondence at their last meeting, the Workers Short Wave Club members, meeting at 446 Claremont Parkway, Bronx, found that many workers do not yet know that the U. S. S. R. is on the Short Wave Band, and are trying to receive them on their broadcast receivers. These workers do not know that the short wave band is from 200 to ten meters.

The broadcast receivers in the homes tune from 200 to 550 meters. The Soviet stations are also on the long waves of about 1,110 meters. Their short wave stations are on 50, 46, 45 and 70 meters. RV59, on 50 meters, is the most powerful in Moscow.

Workers who wish to get RV59 can have the assistance of the Short Wave Club in buying their receivers.

* * *

Twelve members of the Short Wave Club at the last meeting decided that members will be dropped from the club if they fail to attend regularly and fail to notify I. S. Milman before the meeting. Correspondents offering suggestions or desiring information are urged to write their names and addresses legibly on their letters. The club's activities will be announced in the What's On Column from now on.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Jack and Loretta Clements, songs.
7:45—The Optimistic Mrs. Jones—Sketch, with Georgs Frame Brown.
8:00—Rollickers Quartet.
8:15—Sam Herman, Xylophone; Frank Banta, Piano.
8:30—To be announced.
9:00—Antobal Orch.; Antonia and Daniel, songs.
9:30—Floods in the Sky—Sketch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Man About Town Trio.
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch.
11:30—Hollywood on the Air.
12:30—Wilson Orch.; Dorice Quartet; Mary Wood, soprano; Tommy Harris, songs; Cynthia, blues singer; Ryan and Noblette, comedy; Senator Fishface, comedian; Hillbilly Group.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick.
7:15—The Purdy Brothers—Sketch.
7:30—Verna Osborne, soprano.
7:45—Inspirational Talk.
8:00—Little Symphony Orch.; Bernard Ocko, violin; Philip James, conductor.
9:00—Nelson Orch.
9:30—Helen Daniels, songs.
9:45—John de Buseis, clarinet; Josephine de Buseis, piano.
10:00—Helen Daniels, songs.
10:15—To be announced.
10:30—Organ Recital.
11:00—Time; weather.
11:02—Gerston Orch.
11:30—Moist Orch.
12:00—Cutler Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, songs.
7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch.
7:30—Brown and Llewelyn, comedians.
7:45—Hillbilly Songs.
8:00—Dance Orch.; Ray Perkins, comedian; Shirley Howard, songs.
8:30—From Montreal, Canada: Caro Lamoureux, soprano; Ludovic Huot, tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Stokes Orch.; Hoofinghams, comedy teams; King's Jesters; Morin Sisters, songs; Mary Steele, soprano; Edward Davies, baritone.
10:00—Milestone with Marconi—Sketch.
11:00—Leaders Trio.
11:15—John Fogarty, tenor.
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—King Orch.
2:30 A. M.—Childs Orch.

WABC—860 Kc. ffl

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile.
7:15—Mildred Bailey, songs; Rien Boys Quartet; Berrens Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—To be announced.
9:00—Gray Orch.
9:15—Bing Crosby, songs; Paige Orch.
9:30—From Montreal: Singing Strings; Alexander Chuhaldin, conductor.
10:00—The Four-Power Pact; An Interpretation and Prognosis—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske.
10:15—Ann Leaf, organ.
10:30—Robison Orch.
11:00—Freeman Orch.
11:15—Davis Orch.
12:00—Rapp Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Florito Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

Stage and Screen

"The Patriots" Held Over for Second Week At the Acme

"The Patriots," newest Soviet talkie, is being held over for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The picture was so well received by both the public and the critics that the management may continue into a third week.

The reviews without exception were highly enthusiastic. The Daily Worker critic called it "The greatest of all sound films. It is so complete and inspiring a masterpiece that one hesitates at first to set down mere scattered impressions and opinions necessitated by limited space."

The Herald-Tribune said: "It is one of the genuinely distinctive works from the Moscovite studios. . . . Russians always have had a gift for rich character humor and 'The Patriots' is admirably blessed with sly comedy portrayals."

The World-Telegram critic stated: "War picture of Russians Grips Hard . . . It is so vivid, so stimulating, that it makes a lasting impression and is one of the finest things to have been sent from overseas."

The New York Times called the picture "excellent entertainment . . . with Elena Kuzmina, a conspicuously fine actress, and a supporting cast up to the usual high standards . . . B. Barnett has demonstrated his right to be ranked with the great Russian directors."

"As Thousands Cheer" Opens Tonight At Music Box

"As Thousands Cheer," the new musical revue by Irving Berlin and Moss Hart, will be presented by Sam H. Harris at the Music Box this evening. The large cast is headed by Marilyn Miller, Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick, Ethel Waters, Leslie Adams and Hal Forde.

"Daily" Staff Member Master of Ceremonies at Theatre Night

NEW YORK.—Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker staff will be master of ceremonies at a "Theater Night" to be given by the Theater Collective on Sunday, October 15, at the City College auditorium, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue at 8.15 o'clock.

Revolutionary propaganda will be portrayed by the Theater of Action, The Theater Collective, the New Dance Group, the Film and Photo League and the Modicots.

Johnson to Conduct Course in Speaking at Harlem School

NEW YORK.—Oakley Johnson, recently expelled from the faculty of the College of the City of New York for working class activities, will teach Public Speaking at the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St., which opens Oct. 2. This course will aim to train workers in proper organization of speeches, delivery, voice control and effective agitation and propaganda. Registration is now going on.

JIM MARTIN — "If You Can See Things My Way" — by QUIRT



AMUSEMENTS

WELCOME ANTI-WAR DELEGATES

"THE PATRIOTS" IS AN INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALIST WAR
THE DAILY WORKER SAYS:
"Greatest of all Soviet sound films. See it yourself and urge your friends to see it."

"THE PATRIOTS"

A GORKI CONCEPTION (ENGLISH TITLES)
Also: "MOSCOW ATHLETES ON PARADE."



ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square | Cont. from 9 A.M. Midnite Show Sat.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"ANN VICKERS" with IRENE DUNNE
and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Exc. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greatest Show Series

JESSE LASKY'S FOUR STAR HIT!
"The Power and the Glory"
RKO CAMEO Popular Price B'way at 42d St.

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
SLIM SUMMERVILLE and ZASU PITTS in "HER FIRST MATE"
also "A SHRIEK IN THE NIGHT" with GINGER ROGERS and LYLE TALBOT

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony
WALTER, Conductor.
OPENING CONCERTS—CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs.Eve., Oct.5, 8:45; Fri.Aft., Oct. 6, 2:30
BEETHOVEN—BRAHMS
Sat. Eve., Oct. 7, 8:45 (Students)
ALL BEETHOVEN
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 8, 2:00
BEETHOVEN—STRAUSS—BERLIOZ
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

● YOU MUST SEE IT!
RED PARACHUTES OVER MOSCOW
Remarkable Parachute Jumps of Soviet Heroes of the Air
EMBASSY THEATRE 46th STREET AND BROADWAY. ANY SEAT 25c ANY TIME.

Philadelphia
PHILKINO
2322 Market Street
BEGINNING TODAY: 20c 30c
Famous Soviet Sound Film of Russia's "Wild Children"
"THE ROAD TO LIFE"
Added: SERGEI M. EISENSTEIN'S "ROMANCE SENTIMENTALE"
And Russian News Reel

CITY AFFAIRS
BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Daily Worker
Sept. 30:
HOUSE PARTY and ENTERTAINMENT
given by Boro Park Workers Club at the home of Anita Broitman, 1357-57th St., Brooklyn. Entertainment—John Reed Club Artist.
Sept. 30:
DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT
given by the Harry Sims Br. I.L.D. at 1578 57th St., Brooklyn. I. L. D. Chorus, dramatics, music, dancing, refreshments. Admission 25c.
Sept. 30:
DINNER
given by Council 10 of Bath Beach at their new headquarters, 87 Bay 25th St. at 8:30 P. M. sharp. Delicious meal will be served. Also entertainment.
Oct. 1:
PARTY and ENTERTAINMENT
at the Rosenthal Studios, 345 E. 17th St. at 8:30 P. M. Also movies: "Land of Lenin." Dancing. Admission 15c. Auspices Unit 3, Section 3, C. P.
Oct. 1:
MUSICALE
featuring Beethoven's Symphonies given by Edith Berkman Youth Branch of I.L.D. at 1345 Bronx River Ave., Bronx, grand floor. Admission 10c. Refreshments free!
Oct. 1:
DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT
given by the Red Front at 108 West 24th St. Music by Harlem Negro Jazz Band.
Oct. 1:
CONCERT
given by Unit 17, Section 8, C. P., at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx. Middle Bronx Workers Chorus, Moria Litshiz.
Has Your Organization Planned to Have an Affair for the 'Daily' Yet?

THE BROWN BOOK of the HITLER TERROR and the Burning of the Reichstag
PUBLISHED by ALFRED A. KNOFF
$2.50
Every Unit of the Communist Party;
" Trade Union;
" Branch of Workers' Organizations;
" Individual Worker
should immediately get copies of this timely book exposing the true facts of the Reichstag fire, exposing the brutalities of the Nazis, exposing the torture of the Jewish People, the murder of Communists, Socialists and other workers opposed to the Fascist Murder Regime.
This book should be immediately sold to members of your organization and should be used for prizes at all affairs.
Workers! Get this book from your organization.
Organizations:
Order through the District Literature Department
35 East 12th St. (Ground Floor)
THIS BOOK SOLD TO ORGANIZATIONS AT REGULAR DISCOUNTS.

HARLEM WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM
200 West 135th Street, New York
Leonard Patterson
will speak on
"Problems of Harlem Youth"
SUN., OCT. 1st, at 3 P. M.
Admission free,
Questions, Discussion.

MONSTER CONCERT :: DANCE and ELECTION RALLY
Auspices: HARLEM SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, at 8 P. M.
ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th St. and 8th Ave.
RUTH ELZY famous Negro singer
ASSADATA DOFORA HORTON African composer and dramatic tenor with his
Yalaba Folk Dancers
"NEW DEAL" (by Workers Laboratory Theatre)
International Choruses
Overture to Beethoven's "Egmont"
JAZZ JOHNSON'S FAMOUS DANCE ORCHESTRA UNTIL SUNRISE
Speakers: MINOR, JAMES W. FORD, BURROUGHS.
ADMISSION: 30c in advance, 40c at the door
TICKETS on sale: Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., and at door.

PARTY ANNIVERSARY BANQUET
given by SECTION 2, Communist Party
at WORKERS' CENTER, 50 East 13th Street
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, at 7 p.m.
GOOD FOOD :—: ENTERTAINMENT
Speakers: EARL BROWDER, National Secretary, C. P.; CHARLES KRUMBEIN, District Organizer, C. P.——Occasion for Welcoming Comrade ARONBERG, Section Organizer.——Admission 35 cents.
Program: Featuring JUANITA LEWIS and MC KINLEY SCHEY in Revolutionary Songs and Recitations.
Cycle of Anti War Dances by Theater Union Dance Group, Herman Blanc, Singer.

Party — Entertainment — Dance
at 126 East 27th Street
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, at 8:30 P. M.
Program featuring HERMAN BLANC, and MARA TARTAR
For the Benefit of the "Steel and Metal Worker", Official Organ of the Steel and Metal Workers' Union
Auspices: STEEL UNION AID COMMITTEE

Daily Worker
Central Organ Communist Party, U.S.A.

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

Pacifism!

AT THE present moment a warship with unmuzzled guns of the United States fleet is anchored in the waters near a large Cuban sugar plantation where the workers have seized the sugar mills.

The mills are owned by Percy Rockefeller and Vincent Astor, two American multi-millionaires of the Wall Street financial clique. (Wasn't Roosevelt a guest on Vincent Astor's private yacht recently?)

Twenty other American destroyers are within gunfire of the workers' quarters of Havana, ready to open up bombardment at any moment.

Why? To "protect private property"—"to maintain law and order," says the Roosevelt government.

But it is to protect the sugar plantation investments of the Morgan National City Bank, and Wall Street finance that the United States fleet is in Havana. It is to force the Cuban sugar workers back on to the slave plantations where Wall Street can again sweat enormous profits out of them. It is to protect Wall Street loans that Roosevelt sends the fleet to Cuba.

And on top of all this a group of pacifists from the Peace House send the following congratulatory telegram to President Roosevelt:

"We representatives of peace and religious organizations extend you our hearty congratulations upon your avoidance of armed intervention in Cuba. We urge the withdrawal of battleships as soon as their need for relief of refugees permits."

How typical this is of pacifism! The presence of gunboats carrying regiments of marines with unsheathed bayonets—this is not intervention!

If the Japanese imperialist government were to send twenty battleships to New York Harbor to "maintain law and order and to protect refugees," would the ladies and gentlemen of the Peace Society consider it armed intervention or not?

To protect refugees! What is this if not playing right into the hands of the imperialist Roosevelt government? **Is it not by exactly such excuses that every imperialist country has always justified its armed penetration of other countries?**

Did not Japan rape Manchuria and bombard Shanghai to "protect Japanese citizens and to maintain law and order?"

The Cuban workers who see the long shining muzzles of the American fleet and hear the clank of machine guns aboard, know that the Roosevelt government has already declared WAR against the revolutionary uprising of the Cuban workers and peasants.

* * *

PACIFISM always denounces the imperialist aggression of other countries. To the imperialist intervention of its own government it is always blind.

That is why part of the fight against war is a fight against pacifist illusions.

What we must do is not to congratulate Roosevelt, but to rouse the masses of this country to the fact **that Roosevelt has already intervened in Cuba, that the presence of armed forces in Cuba means WAR against the Cuban masses.**

We must expose mercilessly every war move, every war preparation of the Roosevelt government.

And not the least of our tasks is to reveal the true meaning of such telegrams as the Peace Society sent to the White House.

Meeting the "Red Scare"

GOING into its fourth' week, the strike of the 1,100 Walworth Foundry workers in South Greensburg, Pa., under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is solid. Many valuable lessons can be learned by our whole trade union movement from such strikes as these. The greatest lesson of all is the splendid results of the fight against the "red scare" which was met and defeated by the strikers in a decisive manner. Linked up with the fight against the red scare were the valuable lessons achieved in combatting the illusions regarding the N.R.A. and its agents who attempted to enter and crush the strike through "a mediator."

The S.M.W.I.U. held its first meeting of the Walworth strikers, significantly enough through the aid of the former Unemployed Council members who were re-employed by the company, in the beginning of July this year. The union was faced with the problem of organizing workers who in the majority had never had organizational experience before and who therefore were very backward and hesitant in the beginning of the drive.

At the first organization meeting, the red scare was raised by company agents in an attempt to break up the drive. Many workers hesitated, confused; some even were antagonistic toward the union. The union immediately adopted the policy of meeting the red scare head on, without evasion and without compromise. The role of the Communist Party in the S.M.W.I.U. was spoken of openly at the meetings and certain leaders of the union openly admitted membership in the Communist Party. The workers sensed the aggressive policy of the union, recognized the meaning of the class struggle program of the union in contrast to the A. F. of L. and turned their attention to the program and structure of the union, instead of allowing themselves to be split up and confused by the red scare.

* * *

IF THE union leadership had denied the role of the Communist Party, if it had evaded the challenge, we would never have succeeded in defeating the red scare when it was raised by the company in the most **decisive period of the strike**, when the whole force of reaction was mobilized through the press, the local business men, the N.R.A. "mediators", the State Labor Department and so on.

In the beginning of the strike, the workers had great faith in the N.R.A. of Roosevelt-Johnson & Co. But by continued and relentless hammering away on the sell-out character of the N.R.A. codes in steel, textile, etc., the workers began to realize that they were once again being fooled by promises of "better conditions" that really meant further slavery under the label of the Blue Eagle. Today, the N.R.A. is fully understood by the vast majority of the strikers, so much so, that the "mediator" of the N.R.A. was told by the strikers to get out and stay out of the strike.

Starting without local leadership, the strikers today have developed a broad group of local leaders who have demonstrated their ability time and time again to out-maneuver the company, to fight the red scare and prevent the breaking of the strike from a hundred different reactionary sources. Local speakers, capable of speaking at length to thousands of workers on the program of our union, its policies, etc., have been developed.

Most important of all, beginning the strike with a strike committee of forty-two members without a single Party member, today almost the entire leadership of the strike committee are in the Party and vieing with one another in recruiting for the Party. From strong Roosevelt supporters with full confidence in the N.R.A., the strike has rapidly converted the strike leaders into potential Bolsheviks and members of the Communist Party.

* * *

AT THE last membership meeting of the local, at a time when the red scare was acute, the strike committee passed a decision to meet the "red scare" by inviting the most well-known Communist in Westmoreland County, A. Wally, to speak to the membership and explain the role of the Party to the strikers. A few months previously to that the same workers were for the most part antagonistic to this comrade due to the constant barrage conducted by the local press and the activities of the Party in that territory. Comrade Wally spoke and received a tremendous ovation. The "red scare" was promptly dropped by the bosses for the time being. The lessons to be drawn by these events are simple. The best way to fight the red scare is to bring forward the Party boldly and build the Party in the ranks of the very workers whom the bosses intend to utilize to fight the Party and our union.

Many attempts have been made to date to break the strike. The real test of strength is still to come. So far, the mass picketing has defeated every attack by the company. Relief is being organized to feed the hungry. The workers are determined to fight and win their demands if they have to dig in for the rest of the winter.

A lot depends on this strike. It is decisive for our union in Western Pennsylvania. All possible support should be given by all organizations for the winning of the strike. The relief headquarters are at 1411 Broad St., South Greensburg, Pa.

The City Tax Swindle

THE first act of the Tammany-Wall Street tax comedy is over. It has been eminently successful—for Wall Street. The second act is beginning.

From the very first day on which Untermyer announced his "tax on Wall Street," the Daily Worker alone exposed it as a fraud, as a temporary drug to lull the vigilance and anger of the workers while the real thrust of the increased water rates were slipped over.

Now that the increased water rates have been securely fastened on the backs of the workers, the drug is withdrawn. Mayor O'Brien vetoes the Wall Street taxes. But the $12,500,000 slice to come out of the increased water rates—this is here to stay, permanently.

And the city government will have handed over to the Wall Street banks by the end of the month the sum of $30,000,000 in interest payments and loan payments.

Now the city is borrowing another $134,000,000 from the bankers—in order to pay back the bankers, piling up loans upon loans, with an ever increasing interest burden.

No wonder Wall Street smiles.

* * *

ONE exceedingly illuminating incident in this crude, brutal swindle is the part played by the Socialist Mayoralty Candidate, Charles Solomon. While the Communist Party, in the person of its candidate, Robert Minor, was tearing the Untermyer tax program to tatters, the socialist candidate declared:

"It is a very, very good program."

The Socialist Party leaders, obviously, did their part in leading the workers into the Tammany-Wall Street trap.

Today, with the city government determined to fulfill its promise to the Rockefeller-Morgan banking clique, the danger of new heavy taxes and drastic wage slashes in the Civil Service payrolls is greater than it has ever been.

Untermeyer has already sounded the signal by his latest deal with the Rockefeller-Morgan banks. This deal certainly means more taxes, increased subway fare, and more wage cuts for the Civil Service employees. That will be the second act of the Tammany tax program.

The fight against the city government agents of Wall Street must rise to tremendous heights.

The Communist Party leads the way! It demands that the city government lay its hands at once on Rockefeller-Morgan millions lying in the bank vaults!

The Communist Party demands the immediate stopping of all payments to the Wall Street bankers!

This is the only program in the interests of the city's toiling population.

"SAYS YOU!" —By Burck



New Nazi Code Invents "Crimes"

Severe Penalties for "Adulteration of Aryan Race"

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A whole flock of newly coined "crime" has been invented in a new Nazi penal code issued today by the Prussian Ministry of Justice.

Among the new "crimes," for which extremely severe penalties are "disintegration and adulteration of the Aryan race," "attacks on the nation's moral and patriotic feeling," and "vilification of matrimony and motherhood." Treason will be punishable by death. Practically all the new penalties are aimed at anti-Fascists and Jews.

Lindberghs Fly from Moscow to Esthonia

MOSCOW, Sept. 29. (Special to the Daily Worker).—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off at 11:42 this morning in their transatlantic seaplane from Tallinn, capital of Esthoni.a

German Parade Off as 'Frisco Bars Nazi Flag

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Plans for the annual celebration of German Day this Sunday were abandoned yesterday when Acting Mayor Hayden refused to allow the Nazi swastika flag to be flown at the celebration, where the German Consul was scheduled to speak.

"The Board of City Supervisors has gone on record against the policy of the Nazi Government," Hayden told representatives of pro-Nazi German organizations.

Kaiser Wilhelm Backs Nazi Rule As Anti-Red Bulwark

NEW YORK.—Adolf Hitler's Fascist regime enjoys ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's fullest approval, according to George S. Viereck, German propagandist, who arrived today from a visit to Doorn, Wilhelm's castle.

"The ex-Kaiser regrets that he cannot be in Germany now to take part in the rejuvenation of the nation," Viereck added. "Kaiser Wilhelm believes Hitler has saved Germany and the world from Bolshevism."

Germany's former emperor, the representative of the ruling Junker and big business classes, and Hitler in a united front ought to make every worker realize the reactionary nature of the Fascist regime in Germany.

Roosevelt Plan for Credit Inflation Expected Shortly

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Having presided at an exclusive send-off party for his son, James, who left last night for Europe on a holiday trip, President Roosevelt will soon issue a statement on money policy, it was reported today.

Roosevelt's statement will be an indirect attack on those who want to get money into the hands of the people through direct currency inflation, it was said. Instead Roosevelt will urge still further subsidies to the large banks which have frozen billions of dollars of deposits. This would have the effect of protecting the capital investments of the bankers, and cheapening the value of the deposits, through raising prices.

Roosevelt's plans of credit expansion also have the effect of providing easy loans for the big banks, who will be given a chance to speculate with the government's money.

Hold Conferences on Jobless Aid in Detroit, Cleveland

DETROIT, Mich.—Workers and farmers delegations from all parts of the state are expected at a conference called for October 7 and 8 in Grand Rapids, Mich. A state wide campaign for unemployment insurance and against the vicious state sales and head taxes which affect both workers and farmers will be discussed.

A call issued by the committee states:

"The sales tax and head tax, put across by the Comstock administration under the mask of taxing rich and poor alike, relieves the rich bankers and manufacturers of millions of dollars in taxes and further places the full burden of the economic crisis upon the already impoverished, over-burdened, industrial workers and farmers. The head tax serves to cleverly disfranchise the unemployed workers and farmers who have no cash."

The conference will be held at the L. S. and D. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

* * *

CLEVELAND, O.—A discussion on the Workers Relief Ordinance and how to fight against evictions and gas and electricity shut off, will be taken up at a neighborhood conference here, Thursday, Oct. 12, 7 p. m. The meeting will be at Grdina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave.

The workers' ordinance contains as the main demand cash relief to be assured to all unemployed by the city government.

Nazis Admit They Held Dimitroff in Chains 5 Months

Letter from Prison to Romain Rolland Shows Discrimination Against Bulgarian Communist

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Nazi prison authorities officially admit that they held George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, now on trial in Germany in the Reichstag fire frame-up with three other Communist leaders, in solitary confinement in chains for five months by passing his letter to Romain Rolland, famous French author, through the prison censorship. The letter, just made public here, follows:

Berlin-Moabit, August [illegible]

M. Romain Rolland,
Lucerne,

Dear Mr. Rolland:

I feel myself bound to express to you my sincere thanks for your resolute defense of my innocence. I have already requested my official defending counsel, Dr. Paul Teichert (Leipzig, Otto-Schill-Strasse 2) to give you my thanks, and at the same time to inform you as to the concrete statements made in substantiation of the accusations brought against me in the indictment.

The defending counsel chosen by me: the Bulgarian lawyer, Dr. Detcheff, and the French, lawyers Moro-Giafferi, Campinchi, and Torres, have been refused by the Supreme Court. The reason given in Detcheff's case is that the "barrister does not know the German language;" in the case of the French lawyers, that "apart from its not being known whether these barristers know German, or whether the German counsel is agreed with a joint defense, there is no visible reason why these barristers should act in addition to the appointed counsel."

The trial is fixed at last for 21st September. As I had nothing whatever to do with the burning of the Reichstag, I await the trial calmly and confidently, for its result—in accordance with the facts—is bound to lead to my release. The treatment which I have received in prison, with the exception of **strictly isolated solitary confinement, and of CHAINED HANDS, with which I have been tormented day and night FOR FIVE MONTHS** (since 4th April), and which has only been put an end to today by a decision of the Supreme Court, has been humane.

I should be very glad to receive a few lines from you, and to hear something about your health and ability to work.

Many greetings to our friend Barbusse.

With best greetings,
G. Dimitroff.

Pittsburgh Freshmen Asked to Fight War

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—"Freshmen, why be cannon fodder? Don't join the R.O.T.C.," was the theme of 500 handbills passed out by National Student League members on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Oscar Grumet of the League reports that "the freshmen read the handbills and then folded them and put them in their pockets," although Dean Tarboll of Tech claimed that "our students ignore such radical groups."

The college authorities, who have an evil reputation for the repression of free speech, having had students arrested for distributing similar handbills last year, did not interfere with the NSL students under the powerful impact of anti-war sentiment throughout the student body.

U. S. Court Levies Tax on Soviet Coal

NEW YORK.—Soviet coal can be subjected to a discriminatory tax, the United States Customs Court ruled here today, upholding the collection of ten cents revenue on every hundred pounds of Soviet coal imported into the United States.

The Customs Court decision justified the assessment on the ground that no "terms of international friendliness" exist between the United States and the Soviet Union, and therefore the discriminatory import duty applies.

This decision, handed down at the demand of the coal barons, means raising the price of coal to the American masses, as cheap Soviet coal is practically excluded from the American market by this additional tax.

15,000 Paris Workers Protest Nazi Frame-up In Reichstag Trial

PARIS, Sept. 28.—More than 15,000 French workers and sympathizers with the anti-Fascist movement gathered last night in the Salle Wagram here to protest against the Reichstag fire frame-up of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff. This huge meeting served as a preparation for an even larger demonstration which will take place as soon as Moro-Giafferi and Henri Torres, internationally famous French lawyers, return from the London counter-trial held by the International Jurists' Commission of inquiry into the Reichstag fire.

New York
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● Morning Freiheit
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The Nazis Frame Torgler and the Bulgarians

By ROBERT HAMILTON

VI.

Fabricate Flimsy "Evidence" to Railroad Communist Leaders to Gallows

An essential part of the Goebbels-Goering plot to burn the Reichstag was to find some way of pinning the blame on the Communists. There was no point in setting the Reichstag on fire unless the crime could be used to crush the Communist Party organization throughout Germany.

One of the links to the Communists forged by the Nazis was the alleged connection between van der Lubbe, the ex-Communist renegade, and high leaders of the Communist Party. This the Nazis tried to show by broadcasting to the world the lie that van der Lubbe had been "continuously present at the meetings of the Communist Action Committee (a wholly mythical organization invented by the Nazis) and was drawn in to carry out the incendiary act."

Why Torgler Was Framed

But this wasn't enough for Goebbels and Goering. Their frame-up required that a high official of the Communist Party be directly involved in setting the Reichstag on fire. Goering, as Speaker of the Reichstag, had access to the records of when deputies entered and left the building. When he learned that Ernst Torgler, chairman of the Communist deputies in the Reichstag, and Wilhelm Koenen, another prominent Communist deputy, had been the last Communist deputies to leave, nothing was simpler than to have the official Prussian Press Service issue a statement on March 1—two days after the fire, while all Germany was whipped into a fury of lynch enthusiasm, with thousands of Communists being arrested wholesale—that Torgler and Koenen had helped to set the torches.

The same official statement said that no less than "three witnesses saw the arrested Dutch criminal in the company of the Communist deputies Torgler and Koenen in the Reichstag at about 8 p.m."

But it is one thing to cook up a frame-up and another thing to make it hold water. There is a German proverb that says, "Lies have short legs"—they don't get very far. And although not a newspaper in Germany has dared to print the truth about Torgler's complete innocence, the truth did leak out nevertheless.

The Nazis' Lies Disproved

First, van der Lubbe has had to state during cross-examination that he never saw Torgler (or the three Bulgarian defendants) in his life.

Second, the official Prussian press statement of March 1 has Torgler and Koenen leaving the Reichstag at about 10 p.m., after the fire had been burning for over 45 minutes with thousands of storm troopers, police lines and firemen surrounding the Reichstag. **Is it plausible that two such well-known Communist leaders as Torgler and Koenen could have quietly left the Reichstag at that time, which was surrounded by a police cordon, without anyone asking them a single question?**

Torgler's Alibi

Third, Torgler and Koenen left the Reichstag at 8:15 that evening, and this is confirmed by two affidavits by waiters in a Berlin restaurant, swearing that Torgler ate supper there no later than 8:30 p.m. This is borne out by an affidavit by Koenen, whom the Nazis were unable to grab, which is published in full in the Brown Book.

Fourth, the same official statement on March 1 said that Torgler did not present himself at police headquarters to refute the charge that the Communists had burned the Reichstag, but that he was seized by the police. The Brown Book reprints an affidavit by Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, noted Berlin attorney, deposing that he accompanied Torgler to Berlin police headquarters on the morning after the Reichstag fire, to protest the Nazi charges. After Torgler had made the protest, he was simply declared under arrest to keep his charges against the Nazis from becoming public.

This brief summary—which could be expanded to three times this length with further proofs of Torgler's innocence—suffices, however, to show how the Nazis hoped to build up a case against Ernst Torgler as a firebug.

Framing Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff

They had no better luck with their charges against Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff, the three Bulgarian Communists. On March 22, the notorious Communist-baiter, Examining Magistrate Vogt, charged that van der Lubbe had also been in contact with Bulgarian Communists connected with the explosion in the Cathedral in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1925.

He also charged that a witness had seen Dimitroff in van der Lubbe's company in Berlin on Feb. 26, the day before the fire.

The third link in the Nazi chain of evidence—and the only link that really mattered to them—was that all three Bulgarians were Communists, and they needed some foreigners to prove the existence of a "giant international Red plot to burn the Reichstag."

Smashing the Nazi Charges

First, Dimitroff has not been in Bulgaria since 1923, the year of the nation-wide workers' and peasants' revolt. Popoff emigrated to Jugoslavia in 1924 and only returned to Bulgaria in 1930; therefore, neither of them could possibly have taken part in the Sofia Cathedral explosion as they were out of the country at the time. Taneff is a Bulgarian worker who was never even charged by the Bulgarian police with complicity in the explosion.

Second, when Judge Vogt confronted his alleged "witness" with Dimitroff, the latter was able to prove conclusively that he had been in Munich, Bavaria, on Feb. 26, therefore the "witness" couldn't have seen him with van der Lubbe in Berlin.

Nothing more was ever heard of this "witness"—she dropped from sight. Nor can the Nazi inquisitioners ever get van der Lubbe to say on the stand that he ever saw Dimitroff, despite all the pressure put upon him.

It wasn't enough to provide a mentally deranged Hollander as the Reichstag firebug—the Nazis had to find some way of linking the fire up with the German Communist Party and the Communist International. That is why they framed Torgler, Dimitroff and the other two Bulgarians. That is why every paper in Nazi-ruled Germany has had to scream day after day for the past seven months that "the Communists burned the Reichstag."

But Goebbels' and Goering's frame-up is just a little bit too shaky and thin. It was completely punctured by the evidence brought out at the London counter-trial on Sept. 12. It cannot even stand examination in a brutally biased, Nazi-controlled court in Leipzig. Although no one in Germany dares say it aloud—the concentration camps are too near—even the most reactionary newspapers in Europe outside of Germany must admit that Torgler and his Bulgarian comrades are innocent.

(Next—What Happens to Men Who Know Too Much)

The Capitalist Armed Forces

It is a known fact that the numerical strength of the armies of the major capitalist powers, far from being reduced in the years following the war, have grown. This may be seen from the following data taken from the bourgeois press:

The Armies of the Great Powers (000 omitted).

Country	1914	1925	1931-33
France	752.6	663.7	724.3
Italy	273.9	250.9	491.4
Great Britain (without Dominions)	432.4	309.9	381.3
U. S. A.	226	305.4	325.5
Japan	233.3	234	320.3
Total	1,918.8	1,757.4	2,143

Thus, the actual strength of the standing armies of the Great Powers at the present time represents an increase of 200,000 men above the 1914 level and almost 400,000 above the 1925 level. To this must be added that, owing to the extensive development of military training of the population (particularly through the agency of fascist military organizations), the mobilization possibilities of the above-mentioned five powers has greatly increased. In 1914 these countries mobilized approximately five-and-a-half million soldiers. At the present time, in the course of the first one or two months of war, they hope to bring the number of soldiers in the ranks up to nine million.

The armies of the smaller countries as well as the colonial armies of the imperialists, are not lagging behind the Great Powers. This can be seen from the following statistics published in the bourgeois press:

Numerical strength of Armies (000 omitted).

Country	1925	1932-33
Poland	281.2	290
Roumania	143.2	189
Czecho-Slovakia	117.6	159.0
Yugoslavia	119.2	148.4
Belgium	99.7	85.8
Finland	26.9	23
Esthonia	17.7	14
Latvia	18.6	19
India	342.5	321.2
Turkey	104.	205.3
Persia	30	77
Afghanistan	41.5	71
Total	1,342.1	1,602.7

This general picture of the growth of armaments can be supplemented by figures illustrating the growth of military expenditure. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that the imperialists use all possible means of concealing the actual growth of military expenditure, and very cleverly camouflage this expenditure under the guise of seemingly innocent expenses. Therefore, all the figures given by the World Press must be regarded as approximate. These approximate figures show, for example, that in 1913 the military budget of the five great powers (France, Italy, Great Britain, U. S. A., Japan) amounted to 1,153 million dollars, in 1925 this sum had already grown to 1,745 million dollars and in 1931-32, 2,373 million dollars. The last figure represents a growth of 205 per cent in comparison to the pre-war budgets.